WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.---NO. 93 VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 30 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

SEE THE NEW GOODS:::

We have now on exhibition the largest stock of fine leather goods ever shown in British Columbia.

Purses, Card Cases, Letter Books, Etc.

Fine leathers beautifully mounted in sterling silver and gold, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $20.00 each. These goods are the best values we can obtain; all hand-made and stitched with silk.

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Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

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Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had arge experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so hat they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

....TO CARRY....

TEA

in stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our customers is no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and through careful blending have produced a Tea which surpasses in strength, in fragrance and flavor anything offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea absolutely pure and full flavored. Delightful, refreshing and invigorating.

E. J. Saunders & Co.
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YORK COUNTY LOAN & SAVINGS CO.
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Subscribed Capital $3,000,000.00
Paid Up Capital, Dec. 30,'97.$469,109.92
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Open Day and Night. Telephone 420.
J. E. PAINTER
Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.
Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

COWICHAN
EXHIBITION
EXCURSION TO
DUNCANS.....

Leaving Victoria 9 a.m.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1
Tickets good for return Sunday.
Fare for the round trip, including admission to exhibition grounds, $1.50.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

MINING SHARES

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

Athabasca	wanted
Giant	7¼
Grand Prize	4
Deer Park	20
Eureka Cons	wanted
Virginia	76
Gophir	4½
Van Anda	4¼
Commander	wanted
Alberni Con	wanted
Golden Cache	18

We can give good reliable information to help investors. Call and see us.

WE HAVE BUYERS
For other Stocks. Also for
A modern house of 8 rooms.
A furnished house, not less than 6 rooms.
A building site in good situation.
Our offices are now open, although the alterations necessary have not yet been made. Owners of mining stocks or new houses for sale are requested to call at once. We can advise some excellent investments just now.

MESSRS. CUTHBERT & CO.
Mining operators and real estate agents.
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, Etc.
Represented London, Eng., and Toronto stock exchange. Daily wires.
15 and 17 Trounce Avenue.

OUR STERILIZED MALT EXTRACT
Cures the headache resulting from sleeplessness.
35c PER BOTTLE
....BOWES, ..
HE Dispenses Prescriptions.
100 Government Street, near Yates.

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, without doubt, in quality and price.....
The Very Best Made
At E. A. Morris'

Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Victoria, B.C.

DID YOU OBSERVE

The very creditable crossing at the City Hall? Not a kick in the Council. That's right. Let brotherly love coutinue.

Deviled Crabs	15c. tin
Mustard Sardines, 2 tins	25c
Spiced Sardines, 2 tins	25c
Mackerel Soused	25c
" Tomato Sauce	25c
Potted Meats (assorted)	10c
Owl Condensed Milk, 3 for	25c

Morgan's Eagle Oysters.
Dixi H. Ross & Co

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Alberni Con	wanted.
Iron Colt	10c.
Giant	7¼c.
Iron Mask	77c.
Virginia	72c.
Homestake	4c.
Monte Christo	29c.
Dardanelles	5c.
Dundee	35c.
Noble Five	17c.
Good Hope	2¼c.
Deer Park	20c.
Gopher	4¼c.
St. Elmo	5¼c.
Golden Cache	18c.

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Mr. Hedley Chapman's residence on Dallas road, either with or without the furniture. Open to an offer.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots on Dallas road	$700 each
Two lots on Boyd street	$700 each
Corner lot Dallas road	$800
Lots on Alpha street	$250 each
Two lots on Simcoe street	$650 each

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city from $500 to $50,000; call to examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One hundred and thirty-nine acres at Cowichan, 7-roomed modern house and outbuildings, clearing of 60 acres. Call at our office for further particulars.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents.
86 Government street.

Hotel Dawson
Strictly First-Class.
Rates from $1. a day up.
Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.
M. WHITE, - - Proprietress.

Mrs. WELCH—Spiritual business medium; psychometric readings of photos and mineral. Hotel Brunswick Parlors, 1-2. Reading, $1.

OUR ISLAND HAY cannot be beaten; all kinds of feed at lowest prices; truck and lumber wagon for sale, cheap. Hartman & Co.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins, at 67c. per gallon; pure white lead, $6 per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, $5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. je25

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself; $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap7

10,000 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS just received—some beautiful effects. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance. je24

AUCTION

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF
CHOICE RESIDENCES AND LOTS
DALLAS ROAD - PANDORA AVENUE
and HILLSIDE AVENUE
NORTH CHATHAM - - SILVIA STS.
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898
AT 11 A.M.

I will sell in the Kirk Block, Douglas street, next to Johnson's book store, the following valuable properties:

The Beautiful Residence of C.E. Renouf

situate on Dallas Road, on lots 5 and 6, and N. ½ or lot 2, block 22, Beckley farm, containing 9 rooms with all modern conveniences, furnace heater, radiators, large basement and laundry, stable and coach-house, greenhouse, man's house, and tastefully laid out garden with frontage on Dallas Road, Lewis street and Menzies street.
Terms ¼ cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 6 per cent.

The Brick Residence
Known as "The Clements Property"

situate on Pandora avenue, opposite the Methodist church, on portion of lots 2 and 4, and the whole lot 3 of 5 acre lot X., with double frontage of 100 feet on Pandora and Mason streets, and depth of 160 feet. Containing 12 rooms and very suitable for a boarding house. The house with 60 feet frontage will first be offered, and if not sold then the whole property.
Terms, ½ cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent.

Lots 253, 255, Seaview, off Hillside Ave

near residence of W. J. Smith, with comfortable 2-story, 8-roomed frame dwelling, productive and ornamental garden, planted in fruit trees and shrubs, commanding beautiful view of city and Straits of Fuca. The city water is laid on.
Terms ¼ cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 6 per cent.

Lot 13, of 69, Fernwood Estate

with 6- roomed frame cottage and large stable, known as 105 North Chatham street.
Terms ¼ cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent.

Lot 4 Dallas Road, Lot 6 Silvia St.

being subdivisions of blocks 7, 8 and 9, section 22, Beckley farm.
Terms ½ cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent.
Lots 26 and 27 of Sec. 29, Map 249, Vic. District—on Bee street, near the Jubilee Hospital.
For further partiulars and orders to view apply to GEORGE BYRNES. Auctioneer.

Young Doctor—Patient out here wants to be operated on for appendicitis, but I don't believe he can stand it.
Old Doctor—Well, I suppose we can operate on him for something cheaper.—Detroit Journal.

Possible Mistress—Now, suppose while you were bringing it to the table o roast should fall off the platter on to the floor. What would you do?
Candidate for Waitress—Boarding house or private family, mum?—Truth.

THE PROVINCIAL VOTE.

British Columbia Pronounces in Favor of Prohibition by a Small Majority.

Little Interest Taken in Most Places But Victoria Comes Out Strong.

Westminster District Expected to Increase the Lead for the Water Men.

The result of the voting yesterday throughout the province was a victory for the prohibitionists who scored a majority over their opponents of slightly over 400 in so far as the returns that have yet come in. Westminster district, however, has not yet been heard from and it is anticipated that the people of that portion of the province will be largely in favor of prohibition. Westminster and Vancouver cities gave prohibition majorities but in Victoria and Nanaimo the opposite was the result. It cannot be said that there was very great interest taken in the result for as a rule the vote polled was very small except in Victoria city, where contrary to expectation, a very large number of people went to the polls.

IN VANCOUVER.

A Slim Vote Polled But the Prohibitionists Come Out Ahead.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—(Special)—There were 1,589 votes cast in Vancouver today, an even 1,000 for prohibition and 562 against, with 27 spoiled ballots. The total number of names on the list is 5,900 and at the last provincial elections within a few votes of 3,000 were polled. The total vote to-day would not have elected the lowest man on the ticket of the four candidates who were then successful.

AT ROSSLAND.

A Barren Victory for the Prohibitionists in the Kootenay City.

Rossland, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The result of the prohibition plebiscite in Rossland is a barren victory for the prohibitionists. Little or no interest was manifested. Of a voting population of nearly 1,000 only 244 cast ballots. There were 277 for prohibition, 112 against and 1 spoiled and 4 rejected. Majority for prohibition 15.

RESULT IN VICTORIA.

Almost As Large a Vote Polled as at the General Election.

The day passed very quietly in Victoria, for though the prohibitionists and the anti's worked hard, each for their side, there was not such general interest manifested on the surface as was manifested by the vote. It had been predicted that the vote polled in Victoria city would be small, but to the surprise of many, it amounted to 2,060, whereas the number of votes polled at the general provincial elections at the market hall last July numbered 2,559. The result in Victoria city and district had been looked for as a majority against prohibition. The arrangements at the market hall were such that there was no delay experienced by the voters, and, therefore, no confusion. There were nine ballot boxes, and a different set of counters for each box, so that the result was known before 6 o'clock—less than an hour after the poll closed.

During the day the anti's had a band out parading the streets, accompanied by some boys carrying banners, but the prohibitionists objected, and appealed to Mr. Munn, the returning officer, who held that, under the election act, it was illegal to make a demonstration of this kind during voting hours. Magistrate Macrae gave it as his opinion that the returning officer must be obeyed, and the banners came down, the stipulation being that the prohibition banner across Broad street be also furled. The band played during the afternoon on the streets, and when the result of the poll was known at night, they paraded about the business portion of town, with a small torchlight procession and boys carrying new brooms, in token of victory.

The saloons were kept shut during the day, but on the door of each was a large placard, bearing the legend, for the benefit of the thirsty man: "Business closed to-day; go and vote"—and he did.

The result of the voting in Victoria district was as follows:

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

	For.	Ag'st.
Victoria City	810	1,128
Willows	17	21
Esquimalt	35	80
Cedar Hill	35	5
Parson's Bridge	6	17
Tolmie	25	50
Metchosin	10	5
Total	938	1,306

Majority against prohibition.
Spoiled and doubtful ballots—Victoria City, 112; Cedar Hill, 5; Esquimalt, 4; Tolmie, 2; Parson's Bridge, 2.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

The results in Vancouver district—that is, that portion of the Island outside of Victoria district— so far show a majority against prohibition of over 100 so far as heard from. They are as follows:

	For.	Ag'st.
North Saanich	30	31
Royal Oak	27	21
Cobble Hill	8	14
Duncan	23	60
Comox	55	23
Nanaimo	322	414
Alberni	74	25

THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Summary of the Votes Cast Throughout British Columbia in the Plebiscite.

Following are the figures for the various districts of the province in so far as the results could be learned up to a late hour last night:

	For.	Ag'st.
Victoria District	938	1,306
Vancouver District	539	588
Vancouver City	1,000	562
Westminster City	433	165

WEST KOOTENAY.

	For.	Ag'st.
Sandon	17	28
Robson (majority)	.....	11
Arrowhead (maj.)	.....	6
Balfour (maj.)	.....	4
New Denver (maj.)	.....	23
Three Forks (maj.)	3	.....
Kuskanook (maj.)	2	.....
Slocan City (maj.)	20	.....
Nakusp (maj.)	4	.....
Ainsworth (maj.)	10	.....
Kaslo	77	72
Ymir	9	14
Nelson	107	129
Rossland	127	112
Revelstoke (maj.)	21	.....
Albert Canyon	7	8

YALE AND CARIBOO.

	For.	Ag'st.
Lytton (maj.)	...	15
Ashcroft	25	11
Kamloops	185	88
Agassiz	41	13
150-Mile House	16	5
Soda Creek	5	1
Vernon	99	77
Armstrong	53	21
Enderby	30	9
Sicamous	1	1

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

	For.	Ag'st.
Coquitlam	6	4

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

	For.	Ag'st.
Lillooet	17	30
Clinton	16	5

The above give totals of 3,708 for and 3,207 against prohibition, with many places yet to hear from.

IMPROVERISHED SPAIN.

Ruinous Cost of Cuban Campaign—Thousands of Sick Soldiers on Hand.

New York, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Madrid says: The figures published by an agency which gives the expense of the war as 2,000,000,000 pesetas, is short of the exact figure by nearly 2,000,000,000. (A peseta is worth about 20 cents.)

Before the beginning of the war with the United States the disbursements had been 200,000,000.

Porto Rico, during the war cost 10,000,000, while in Cuba money was absorbed in such a prodigal manner that, to use the words of Senor Romero Giron expressed a few days ago, "the island of Cuba has been an immense abyss in which a number of millions have vanished in a manner which will astonish the tax-payers as it did me."

The case of the Spaniards in Cuba and Porto Rico seeking repatriation free of cost has been reconsidered and they will be given a free passage, arrangements having been made with the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company to convey them at the same price as the soldiers.

Negotiations for repatriation continue to form a weighty problem for the government. To-day the case appears thus, that with the hospitals available, including numerous offers of private hospitals there are at the disposal of the government 10,000 beds. From Cuba and Porto Rico 22,000 sick are announced, and these will arrive here during the next 20 days. That is but one problem of the many.

AUCTION
BY. W. T. HARDAKER.
Under Chattel Mortgage and Distress for rent, at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,
On Friday, September 30
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Valuable Furniture
Bed Lounge, Single Lounge, Upholstered and other Rockers, Oak and Walnut Dining Tables, Chairs, Cheval and other Hardwood Bedroom Suites, Woven Wire, Top and Box Mattresses, Blankets, Bed Linen, Lace Curtains, Double and Single Bedsteads, Folding Bed, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Squares, Rugs, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Kodak, Fine Healthy Potted Plants, 4 First-Class Cook Stoves, Air-Tight and other Heaters, and a host of other articles. No reserve.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES
BY RALPH CHURTON.
This Day (Friday), at 2 p.m.
AT 91 FORT STREET
HOUSEHOLD :::: FURNITURE
China and Engravings.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, AT 62 DOUGLAS STREET,
Nearly New Household Furniture
By order of a lady leaving the city.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for 100 pounds potatoes; come and see that fine clover hay; just the thing. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

MR. MARTIN'S TRIP.

His Mission to Quebec Is to Secure Political Support From Federal Government.

Also to Help the Lieutenant Governor Out of His Serious Predicament.

Mr. Sifton's Sins Too Heavy for Sir Wilfrid—Major Walsh Against the Royalty.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, Sept. 29.—From Vancouver to Quebec, where he arrived to-day, Joe Martin has been working a big bluff on the newspapers, in creating the impression that his mission here has to do with the international commission. This is a good excuse to cover up the real object of his visit. Mr. Martin has come East to invoke federal aid to get the provincial government out of their trouble, to get his government strengthened by methods known to politicians, to learn what steps ex-Premier Turner has taken against Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and to help the Governor out of the predicament in which he has placed himself by his unconstitutional action.

Mr. Martin saw Premier Laurier and several ministers to-day.

The report that the Alaska boundary question is to be referred to Emperor William and others is foundationless. The commission will settle the matter itself, and the information already wired the Colonist that Canada is to secure territorial rights at the head of Lynn Canal is confirmed.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Mr. Sifton has gone toQuebec and a well authenticated report has it that his trip is in obedience to Premier Laurier's summons. It is said Sir Wilfrid will urge him to retire from the cabinet and accept the premiership of Manitoba in succession to Mr. Greenway who is desirous of quitting local politics and also would accept a senatorship.

Major Walsh's report to Mr. Sifton on the Yukon situation advises the practical abolition of the royalty on the gold output.

DENMARK'S QUEEN DEAD.

She Was Mother of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29.—The Queen of Denmark died at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The end was peaceful. At her bedside were the King of Denmark, Dowager Empress of Russia, King and Queen of Greece, Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and all the other members of the Royal Family.

Queen Louise of Denmark was born Sept. 7, 1817. She was a daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm, of Hesse-Cassel; was married May 26, 1842, to Christian, fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm, of Schelswig-Holstein-Sonderburg - Glucksburg. Christian was appointed in succession of the crown of Denmark by treaty in London, May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession he succeeded to the throne as Christian IX on the death of King Frederick VII on November 17, 1863.

For the last thirty years of her life the Queen exercised such influence on politics of Europe that she was sometimes called the "mother-in-law of the continent." Another title which was sometimes given her was the "royal matchmaker."

The children of King Christian and Queen Louise are Prince Frederick, heir apparent, born June 3, 2843, who married Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl VI of Sweden and Norway; Princess Alexandra, born December 1, 1844, who married March 10, 1863, Prince of Wales; Prince Wilhelm, born December 24, 1843, elected King of Hellenes, under the title of George IV by the Greek national assembly in 1863, and who married Olga Constantixowna, Grand Duchess of Russia, in 1867; Princess Marie Dagmar, (Empress Marie Forovna), born November 20, 1845, married November 9, 1866, to Alexander III late Emperor of Russia; Princess Thyra, born September 29, 1853, married December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar, born October 27, 1858, who married in 1885 Princess Marie D'Orleans, the oldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

London, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Copenhagen gives the following description of the death of the Queen of Denmark: The kings of Denmark and Greece and the Princess of Wales alternately during many hours held the hand of the dying queen, who for a few moments recovered consciousness, but could not speak. Her husband wept, and the physicians requested him to retire to rest, but he replied: "I will stay, at least while the queen is conscious."

Everywhere the flags are at half-mast. The Queen did not die of any special illness, but of increasing decrepitude.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, - - Victoria, B. C.

PROHIBITION SET-BACK

A Small Majority in Its Favor But an Important Reversal of Sentiment.

Ontario Five Thousand Against Though Eighty Thousand For Four Years Ago.

Quebec Against the Movement, While Atlantic and Western Provinces Favor.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Toronto, Sept. 29.—It is not too much to say that the prohibitionists of Toronto, in fact of Ontario generally, received a severe set-back by the result in this province, and particularly in this city, of to-day's voting. It had been confidently predicted that the result of 1894, when a majority in favor of prohibition of 2,500 was given in this city, and of 80,000 in the province, would be sustained at least, and probably improved upon. It would seem, however, that the business interests of the larger communities have been aroused to the commercial risks of a prohibitory law, and it is a remarkable fact that only one city in Ontario, namely Brantford, has on this occasion given a majority in favor of prohibition.

In 1894, 13 cities of Ontario gave a majority in favor of prohibition amounting to about 8,400. To-day the same cities gave a majority against prohibition of 8,200, Toronto contributing 3,250 to that figure.

The Maritime provinces have gone overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, the majorities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being very large.

Quebec offsets this pretty well with a majority of 30,000 against.

Ontario's estimated majority against prohibition is from 5,000 to 10,000, but returns are still very meagre from many localities, and this is not very certain.

It is thought that when the West has been heard from, the net result will leave a balance in favor of prohibition of something less than 10,000. But this figure may be increased to 20,000.

The anti-prohibitionists are very well satisfied with the result, but the leaders of the prohibition party speak very hopefully, and say that this is but the beginning of a battle which must be waged till they win. There was no speech-making by either side.

St. John, Sept. 29.—Returns up to 10 o'clock give a majority of over 15,000 for prohibition in the province of New Brunswick.

Halifax, Sept. 29.—Nova Scotia province goes 17,759 for prohibition.

The following are the details of the voting throughout the Dominion, so far as obtainable:

	For.	Agst.
ONTARIO.		
Addington (incomplete)	255	431
Algoma (incomplete, maj.)	165	
Bonnwell		
Brant, South	2,067	1,504
Brockville		
Bruce, East (4 to come)		326
Bruce, North (6 to come	1,363	508
Bruce, West (15 to come)	620	
Cardwell		
Cornwall and Stormont (incomplete)	589	385
Dundas	1,034	268
Durham, East (7 to come)	926	509
Durham, West		
Elgin, East (5 to come)	1,884	1,831
Elgin, West (incomplete)	1,835	1,228
Essex, North (incomplete)	356	1,966
Essex, South	1,601	1,271
Frontenac (8 polls to come)	367	281
Glengarry (incomplete)	626	226
Grenville, South (3 to come)	435	331
Grey, East (incomplete, maj.)	355	
Grey, North (incomplete)	926	616
Grey, South		
Haldimand and Monch (19 to come)	844	790
Halton (2 to come)	637	299
Hamilton		
Hastings, East (incomplete)	591	466
Hastings, North (incomplete)	585	271
Hastings West		
Huron, East (incomplete)	453	269
Huron, South (incomplete)	701	301
Huron, West	1,397	617
Kent (5 polls short, maj.)	131	
Kingston		
Lambton, East (4 to come, maj.)	1,483	
Lambton, West (incomplete)	860	440
Lanark, North		
Lanark, South		
Leeds and Grenville (incomplete)	1,237	537
Leeds, South (maj.)	700	
Lennox (3 to come)	353	175
Lincoln and Niagara (incomplete)	1,128 1	545
London		
Middlesex, East (incomplete)	879	796
Middlesex, North (incomplete)	418	280
Middlesex, South (incomplete)	243	
Middlesex, West (4 to come)	516	
Muskoka (incomplete)	1,017	458
Nipissing (incomplete)	161	190
Norfolk, North		
Norfolk, South (incomplete, maj.)	1,000	
Northumberland, East		
Northumberland, West (incomplete, maj.)	152	
Ontario, North (incomplete)	1,192	663
Ontario, South (maj.)	300	
Ontario, West (11 to come)	1,137	597
Ottawa	2,612	3,312
Oxford, North (incomplete maj)	100	
Oxford, South (incomplete maj)	675	
Peel (3 polls to come, maj.)	6	
Perth, North		
Perth, South		
Peterboro, East (incomplete)	383	107
Peterboro, West (incomplete)	902	517
Pontiac		
Prescott (incomplete)	592	1,426
Prince Edward (7 to come)	1,548	491
Renfrew, North		
Renfrew, South (incomplete)	766	648
Russell (incomplete)	992	754
Simcoe, East		
Simcoe, North (12 to come, maj.)	407	
Simcoe, South (incomplete)	853	382
Toronto	8,696	11,950
Victoria, North (18 to come)	510	175
Victoria, South (11 to come)	1,280	856
Waterloo, North		
Waterloo, South (5 to come)	1,396	1,627
Welland (incomplete)	839	1,196
Wellington Centre (incomplete)	694	49
Wellington, North		
Wellington, South	1,678	1,247
Wentworth and Brant		
Wentworth, South (7 to come, maj.)	19	
York, East		
York, North		
York, West		
QUEBEC.		
Argenteuil		777
Bagot (15 to come, maj.)	150	1,573
Beauce (incomplete)	347	399
Beauharnois (6 polls short)		
Bellechasse		700
Berthier (incomplete)		
Bonaventure		
Brome	1,161	783
Chambly and Vercheres	30	345
Champlain		
Charlevoix		
Chateauguay	14	512
Chicoutimi (incomplete)	544	258
Compton (incomplete)		
Dorchester		
Drummond and Athabasca (6 to come)	185	1,326
Gaspe (votes later)	185	1,326
Hochelaga	1,345	2,553
Huntingdon		
Jacques Cartier (incomplete, maj.)		939
Joliette (incomplete)	29	311
Kamouraska (incomplete)	31	721
Labelle (maj.)		314
Laprairie and Napierville	93	900
L'Assomption		
Laval		
Levis (incomplete)		600
L'Islet (2 only heard from)	0	125
Lothiniere		
Naisonneuve		
Maisonneuve		
Megantic (incomplete)	46	211
Missisquoi (maj.)		239
Montmagny		
Montcalm (incomplete)	5	193
Montmorency (incomplete)	19	423
Montreal (majority)		6,253
Portneuf		
Quebec Centre	721	339
Quebec East	313	2,251
Quebec, West	196	969
Quebec County (incomplete maj.)		1,000
Richelieu (incomplete)	94	877
Richmond and Wolfe (3 to come)	6	
Rimouski (incomplete)	18	1,742
Rouville (13 to come, maj.)		1,272
St. Hyacinthe	151	2,210
St. Johns and Itherville (incomplete)	169	744
Shefford		
Sherbrooke (incomplete)	621	612
Soulanges		
Stanstead	170	621
Temiscouata		
Terrebonne		
Three Rivers and St. Maurice		
Two Mountains (incomplete)	12	237
Vandreuil (incomplete, maj.)		18
Wright		
Yamaska (3 polls to come)	444	477
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Albert	534	98
Carleton	2,184	115
Charlotte	667	94
Gloucester (incomplete)	292	165
Kent		
Kings (2 to come)	1,646	274
Moncton	911	130
Northumberland (incomplete)	1,030	418
Restigouche	1,230	232
St. John City and County	3,376	1,631
Sunbury and Queen's	793	84
Victoria		
Westmoreland	2,906	693
York	1,685	219
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Annapolis	1,732	140
Antigonish	561	482
Cape Breton	1,612	446
Colchester	2,360	142
Cumberland	3,594	238
Digby	968	202
Guysborough (9 to come)	700	142
Halifax City	1,321	393
Halifax County	2,417	447
Hants	1,694	120
Inverness	420	313
King's	267	18
Lunenburg	1,166	183
Pictou	1,843	172
Queen's	940	33
Richmond	234	205
Shelburne	1,185	28
Victoria	280	56
Yarmouth	1,623	122

COMOX FAIR.

Numerous and Attractive Exhibits and a Large Attendance.

Comox, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The fates seem to be propitious toward the enterprising people of Comox district, for notwithstanding the almost continuous rain of the preceding week, fair day was ushered in by delightful weather. A very large number of people took advantage of it, and assembled in the Agricultural hall at Courtenay to view the various exhibits.

In the art department the old paintings and crayon by Miss Louis, of Courtenay, were greatly admired both as to choice of subjects and skill of execution. Mr. Gardiner's pencil drawing was also very well done.

The entries in the fancy work department were not so numerous as last year, but in point of quality the different articles were not surpassed by any previous exhibits.

The collection of flowers was large, varied and very beautiful. Mrs. Robb's begonias and Miss Little's rose were real beauties.

The entry list in the vegetable department was very large and of excellent quality.

In the pastry department Mrs. Lucas, of Comox carried all, securing two beautiful silver medals.

The horses were especially deserving of mention, prominent among them being the draught horses shown by Mr. W. Lewis and the general purpose team shown by Mr. F. Cairns. The remaining exhibits were up in the usual high order of Comox district.

The prizes, so far as could be ascertained this evening, were as follows: Oil painting—first prize, Miss A. Lewis; second prize, Miss Smith. Crayon—first prize, Miss Lewis; second, W. Gardiner. Pencil drawing—first prize, W. Gardiner; Pen and ink drawing—first prize, Mrs. E. Duncan. Egg plums—fist prize, J. Mundell. Best collection plums—first, W. Robb. Preserving plums—second, W. Robb. Golden drop plums—third, W. Robb; dessert plums—first, W. Robb. Preserving—first, J. H. Halliday; second, J. Halliday. Golden drop—first, A. McMillan. Egg plums—first, A. McMillan; second, A. McMillan.

CARRIED IN NORTHWEST.

Manitoba Gives Ten Thousand for Prohibition and the Territories a Large Majority.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.— (Special) — Returns from all parts of Manitoba up to midnight indicate that prohibition will carry in the province by about ten thousand majority. As compared with the Manitoba vote at the general election of 1896 the total vote shows a large decrease, the "antis" at many points evidently abstaining from voting almost entirely, and the prohibitionist vote is also smaller than had been expected.

In Winnipeg the total vote was 1,451 for and 923 against, a majority of 528. The election here passed off quietly and without any special incident.

In Macdonald constituency Portage la Prairie gave a majority of 202. The vote was very light at other points. The constituency will give over 3,000 majority for prohibition.

Marquette polls heard from up to midnight give prohibition a majority of 800, but many are yet to be heard from. Birtle gave 61 for an 1 against.

Provencher returns are very meagre owing to the distances from the railway. There will be a small majority for prohibition there.

Lisgar has gone overwhelmingly prohibition, 80 per cent. of the vote cast being in its favor. The vote in Selkirk constituency indicates a good majority for prohibition.

Returns from Brandon constituency also show a large majority for prohibition. Brandon city gave 343 for and 95 against. The majority is estimated at 3,000.

In the North West Territories only points adjacent to the railway have been heard from. All give majorities for prohibition but complete returns cannot be expected for two or three days.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says: — "Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for piles, eczematic skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

ALL HOTELS CLOSE.

No Money In the Business In Vermont Since Prohibition Is In Vogue.

St. Alban's, Vt., Sept. 29—All the hotel and restaurant keepers of this city have decided to close their establishments at midnight next Saturday, and the guests in these places were notified yesterday at noon to seek new quarters. The enforcement of the prohibitory law is the cause of this action.

GERMANY AND DREYFUS.

Reports of Emperor William's Interest in Revision Causing Excitement On the Frontier.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Rumors of proposed German interference in the Dreyfus affair are causing intense excitement on the frontier between France and Germany. The Forbacher Zeitung telegraphs that French agents in the vicinity of Metz are causing a veritable panic by the circulation of reports that the Emperor has sent an ultimatum to the French government demanding that the revision be suppressed to prevent the publication of letters between himself and Dreyfus.

SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

An Armed Foreigner Held by Hungarian Police to Have Menaced the Life of a King.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 29.—Upon the strength of information from a foreign police source the Hungarian police upon the arrival of a Danube steamer to-day arrested a man who at first gave his name as Peregrini and afterwards Demetrius. He had on his person two pistols, two daggers and a bottle of poison. He refused to answer any questions but it is believed he had designs upon the life of the King of Roumania who is returning to Bucharest from Switzerland accompanied by the Queen and Princess Royal and passed through Vienna this morning.

NEW ENGLAND CHEAP LABOR.

Quebec Commissioners Urged to Procure in Canada Wider Field for Its Products.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 29.—Some misunderstanding having developed from the published argument of Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the home market club, before the tariff commission at Quebec as to the club's attitude on reciprocity, Col. Clarke to-day stated that while he was quoted as saying the club he represented was opposed to reciprocity, what he did say was that the New England manufacturers were in favor of as free an interchange of goods as could be had without detriment to the industries of either country but that it should include manufactured as well as natural products.

SUNK IN COLLISION.

Wooden Bark From Nova Scotia Ran Down by an Atlantic Liner.

London, Sept. 29.—The International line steamer Rhyleland, Capt. Hannah, from New York, September 17, which arrived at Southampton to-day, reports that on September 18, the second day out from New York, in latitude 40, longitude 67 degrees, she collided with the Nova Scotia bark Athlen, Capt. W. W. Sprague, from Dublin, August 8, for Sandy Hook. The Athlen was abandoned in a sinking condition, the crew all being saved and taken on board the Rhynland and brought to Southampton. The Athlen was a wooden vessel built at Spencer's island, N.S., in 1879. She registered 1,308 tons, hailed from Windsor, N.S., and was owned by a W. Dickie.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Chilliwack Agricultural Progress — A Lady Lecturer—Visiting M. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, opened the fair in Chilliwack on Monday. The fair was a great success, and the display of fruit and vegetables far surpassed the exhibits of other years in quality and variety.

Mrs. Stuckert, known over the continent as an advocate of co-operative housekeeping for the poor, is in the city. She proposes to lecture on Canada in England, and is seeking information for this purpose.

Thomas Mackie, M. P. for North Renfrew, is in the city. Mr. Mackie says that in the East Canadians have no idea of the prosperity of British Columbia, and the evidences of rapid and substantial growth.

A HEADLESS GOVERNMENT.

Lieut.-Governor Cameron's Death Calls Attention to a Constitutional Defect.

Regina, Sept. 29.—The secretary of state has decided that under the existing law an administrator cannot act when there is not a lieutenant-governor. Neither the North West Territory nor the British North America act provides for such an emergency as the death of a lieutenant-governor. It will be remembered that Mr. Mackintosh, though living in British Columbia, was induced to remain lieutenant-governor in order that Judge Richardson could act as administrator.

The Territories therefore are now without either a lieutenant-governor or an administrator, and all communications are taken charge of unopened by the territorial secretary, Minister Ross. Of course the legislature cannot be dissolved nor, consequently, the elections take place until a new lieutenant-governor is appointed. It is believed, however, that to avoid such inconvenience and the deadlock that must result from delay, the appointment will be made with all possible despatch.

THURSDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Washington—Washington, 12; New York, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; Brooklyn, 1.

At St. Louis—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 7.

At Boston—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 10.

At Louisville—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 2.

All wool serge suits, $5, upwards; English Tweed suits, $6.75 upwards. B. Williams & Co.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S EXPLOIT.

No Law or Custom to Prevent the Airing of His Flag at Fashoda.

London, Sept. 29.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post learns that nothing will be done by the government in the matter of the French occupation of Fashoda until Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, who left here on Monday, arrives in Cairo, where the first stage of the negotiations will be carried on. The French ministry apparently desire to remove the arena of the discussion as far as possible from Paris. In Paris it is considered necessary in diplomatic circles that the Egyptian question should be sifted to the bottom and a modus vivendi established in order to reach an equitable and logical solution.

The Chronicle says it fears that while Englishmen and Frenchmen are speculating as to the outcome of the Fashoda affair, there is little left to speculate about. The contingency of Major Marchand's arrival was anticipated and provided against weeks ago, and everything has since passed exactly as was arranged. There is nothing in British or Egyptian law to prevent Marchand from displaying the tri-color flag, so long as he refrains from hostility, but the presence of the flag is as destitute of international meaning as would the flag flying from an English ship in Paris. The real significance of the situation is that the French have placed themselves in a difficult position, from which Great Britain has every desire to assist in extricating them. Great Britain will not allow armed reinforcements to reach Major Marchand, whose return will accordingly be a mere matter of time. When France has accepted the inevitable at Fashoda, it is probable that Great Britain will assent to the neutralization of the Nile, from its mouth to the lakes, thus extending the principle on which the international status of the Suez canal was established.

Paris, Sept. 29.—La Gaulois quotes the minister for the provinces as saying that there is nothing in the attitude of the government that could suggest foundation for the stories current of the government's abandonment of Major Marchand whose expedition is now at Fashoda. No step will be taken in any direction, the minister is reported as saying, until Marchand's report arrives, and in the meantime the existing orders for the guidance of the expedition will not be modified.

TRYING PROHIBITION.

Incidents Of An Uncommon Day—Seafaring Folk Had No Liking For The Day Thursday.

Many there are, among the temperance folk as well as the prohibition, who are looking upon the anti-prohibition vote here as attributable directly to the closing of the saloons. It gave the liquor men a chance to utilize their entire working force, and bring to the polls every vote that could be looked upon as sure; while on the other hand, somewhat paradoxically, the dreary rain kept many of the cold water folk within doors. The voting was marked by an entire absence of demonstration, and there was a something in the air all day that made one think it was Sunday, and a particularly dull Sunday at that. On the doors of the saloons, was everywhere displayed the legend:

"Business Closed—Go And Vote."

And not a few, feeling themselves cheated of their beer, promptly accepted the advice the card contained. The bluejackets who had shore leave for the day felt themselves most grievously abused, their first intimation of the election day order of things being when they reached their favorite corner, Store and Johnson streets, to discover all their accustomed haunts with locked doors "and not a bloomink place left where a lad could get his beer or a place to keep himself dry." So they lined up on Johnson street in the dreary rain and expressed their opinion of prohibition in accents not loud but earnest.

Others who felt the closing particularly were the crews of just-arrived sailing craft, the captain of one of which had "been counting on getting something decent to drink during the three days he was working has way up the Straits." He tried to secure the "something decent" in the restaurant to which he hurried as soon as he struck the shore. Then when it had all been explained to him, he thought it over, and solemnly made his way back to the ship, returning shortly after with two bottles of beer from the stores which he sat down to drink.

"You can't stop me drinking my own liquor," he observed, and he proceeded to get even with the town by watching the expressions that came over the faces of his thirsty fellow-diners as he did justice to the refreshment that they might not share.

The prohibitionists will celebrate their victory by a public meeting to-morrow evening. A hall has not yet been secured.

Performances were given in the city music halls last evening without the accompaniment, however, of the familiar cries of "Beer and cigars, gents." Nothing but soft drinks were served and few of them. The order against the sale of liquor was strictly observed.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The St. Catharines city council has voted $500 to aid the sufferers by Monday's tornado.

Advices from Iloilo report that the insurrection in the Philippines is causing considerable excitement.

It is reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete was presented to the Sultan yesterday.

The minister of marine has appointed Robert Lindsay, of Gaspe Basin, a commissioner to inquire into possible cause of the depletion of the Canadian lobster.

Mme. Paul, wife of a member of the French deputies, who on Friday last entered the offices of La Lanterne and fired upon M. Olivier, has been released on bail.

Johnston Hamilton, former reeve of Shelburn, Ont., at the Brampton assizes was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for perjury in connection with the arson cases of some time since.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Capetown says Gen. Kitchener has cabled to Cecil Rhodes that he has established a port south of Fashoda, and asks: "When are you coming up?"

Secretary of State Hay paid his respects to the President yesterday and remained in conference with him for an hour. Col. Hay will assume his new duties on Saturday.

The official gazette publishes a decree signed by Cept.-Gen. Blanco and bearing date of September 27th, granting pardon to and ordering the release of all political prisoners now undergoing confinement in Cuba.

A motion will be made to-day for the committal to jail of W. F. McKee, Liberal member-elect for North Essex, for alleged contempt of court in failin gto attend for examination in connection with the protest against him. The motion will be heard by Mr. Justice Osler.

W. Kingsford, Canadian historian, died yesterday at his residence in Ottawa. He was 76 years of age. He wrote a history of Canada from the earliest times down to the union of 1841.

The will of Gustavus Wicksteed, formerly law clerk in the House of Commons, has been probated. He leaves $121,153.

Hon. Richard R. Dobell, representative of Quebec West in the House of Commons, and member of the cabinet without portfolio, passed through Winnipeg last evening on his way to the Pacific coast. He will go over the Crow's Nest Pass railway and visit the Kettle River district, at the express invitation of H. Bostock, M. P.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: "Six reformists, including Yang Yu Weis, brother of the censor, and four head clerks of the cabinet, including a son of the governor of Hu Pei, were executed to-day for alleged conspiracy against the Dowager Empress. There is no excitement here, and everything is progressing as usual."

The remains of the late Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador for the United States at the Court of St. James, have been embalmed, and will be taken to Boston to-day and placed in a special car fo rNew York, and will arrive in Wilmington in the evening. The family has requested ex-President Cleveland to act as one of the pall-bearers.

The police superintendent of Allegheny, Pa., says Corbett and McCoy can spar there during the week of the Knights Templars' conclave, but that a fight to a finish will not be permitted. The city is open for all kinds of legitimate sport for the entertainment of visitors. It is understood that the strong efforts are being made to get the big fighters to meet in Allegheny at that time.

VAN HORNE COMING.

Distinguished Party Accompanying Him On Annual Trip of Inspection.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—(Special)—President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., starts out to-morrow on his annual trip of inspection of the line from Montreal to the Pacific Coast. As is customary, Sir William will take a party of friends with him, including Prof. Peterson, principal of McGill University; R. B. Angus, and E. B. Osler, directors of the company, and W. W. Ogilvie, the well known miller. They will start out over the short line to Ottawa by special train and continued the trip by daylight, visiting the Crow's Nest Pass en route.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Preparing for Visitors to the Fair—Rebuilding Progressing Briskly.

New Westminster, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The Canadian Asbestos company have contributed to New Westminster 1,000 bags of asbestos fire-proof wall plaster.

The pyrotechnical display at the fair promises to be a huge success. Men are being advertised for to take part in "The Taking of Santiago."

The mayor and president of the board of trade of Vancouver are advertising for rooms in this city to accommodate visitors to the Westminster fair.

A championship match between the Vancouver and Westminster senior lacrosse teams will be played at Westminster during the fair.

The city council have tendered a formal vote of thanks to the Vancouver firemen for their able and effective assistance.

An investigation into the origin of the fire and the manipulation of the water service will be held shortly.

The rebuilding boom is going ahead at a good rate, and the streets are now all open for traffic.

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt. The Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

English "Covert" Coats, tailor-made, $12 each. B. Williams & Co.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act promptly. Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need. Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,

San Francisco, - - - Cal.

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits with extra pants from $1.50 per suit upwards. B. Williams & Co.

A SMART BOY, BRUSH and CAN of

The Sherwin-Williams WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT

Will make the old farm wagon look new. There are five strong colors, Red, Green, Blue, Yellow and Black, all ready to apply. A Green body with Red gear looks well. You forgot the paint the last time you were in town; remember it this time.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

78 Wharf Street.

THE WEATHER.

Victoria Station, Sept 29, 1898.

Temperature:	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m	46	Mean	50
Noon	52	Highest	54
5 p.m	51	Lowest	46

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows.

5 a.m.....Calm.
Noon.....14 miles southwest.
5 p.m.....6 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy; rain .25.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.824.
Corrected 29.791.

DIED.

BEANLANDS—At Durham, England, Sept. 28th, Arthur Beanlands, M.A., C.E., J.P., late treasurer of the Univ., Durham, and for many years representative of the Dean and Chapter in the Senate of the University.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,
Flour Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

VICTORIA THEATRE.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
Lincoln J. Carter's Masterpiece of Stage Realism!
The Greatest Success of the Age!
UNDER THE DOME
A Sumptous Scenic Spectacle.
A Continuous Series of Dramatic Surprises! Startling Situations! Novel Effects! Thrilling Climaxes!
A Powerful Com'y.
.....SEE THE.....
Marvellous Storm SCENE Great Ferry Boat
PRICES - - - - 25, 50, 75c, $1 00.
On sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION
SPECIAL RATES
The C.P.N. Co. will issue round trip tickets, good to go from Victoria from 4th to 12th October, and to return within 4 days from date of issue, including one admission to exhibition, at $2.25.
Tickets will be good to go or come on both Vancouver and Westminster boat.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against Mr. James J. McEunery, who formerly resided here, are requested to send itemized accounts, in duplicate, of the sums due to them to the undersigned.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A black and white field spaniel; also Gordon setter puppy. Anyone returning the same to the Victoria Metallurgical Works, 43 Fort street, will be rewarded.

BOOK LOST—Left in the Fort street tram car on Wednesday morning, vol. II. of Frienkiewick's "With Fire and Sword." Will finder please advise this office?

LOST—Gilt-framed eye-glasses in case, on Menzies street. Finder please return to 26 Rithet street, where suitable reward awaits the finder. s20

LOST—On Monday morning on Fort street, a green leather purse, containing a gold locket and silver pencil. A reward of $2 will be paid upon return to Colonist office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at a bargain, cock and three hens; thoroughbred Cornish Indian game; not related. Address Game, Colonist office.

FOR SALE—Two large English portmanteaus, Klondike outfit, etc. Call 142 Fort street. Eyre.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Second-hand piano, in good condition, for cash. C. A. B., Colonist.

ALMOST NEW Raymond sewing machine for sale; lady going East; no reasonable offer refused. D., office of this paper.

FOR SALE—8-roomed house, with bath, hot and cold water, with or without furniture. Apply 25 First street. s21

DRY CORDWOOD AND BARK for sale; steam wood sawing done in any part of the city; orders receive prompt attention. Richard Daverne, successor to Perry & Daverne. Office: 155 Fort street. Yard. 89 View street. Tel. 97. s11

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Boomerang Saloon, Court Alley. Apply on the premises. a23

WANTED.

WANTED—Engagement as waitress or chambermaid in hotel; English girl. N. P., Colonist office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—a kodak camera. Apply, giving particulars, to O. K., P. O. Box 690, city.

WANTED—Horse during winter months for its keep, or exchange for new sewing machine. Inquire C., Colonist.

WANTED for the winter months, a comfortably furnished house, on or before the 24th October. G., Colonist office.

WANTED—A partially or completely furnished house, with not less than 6 rooms; modern conveniences; near town and car line. Address E. M., Colonist office.

WANTED—A competent assayer. Cuthbert & Co., mining operators, 17 Trounce avenue.

WANTED en bloc, to purchase, the furniture of a moderate sized house. T. M., Colonist office.

YOUTH, accustomed to grocery store; strong and willing; good wages. Address at once, Y., to Colonist office.

WANTED—Re-engagement as house and parlor maid, at once. S. S., Colonist office.

WANTED—A second-hand piano, in first-class condition. Reply, stating make, style and price, to M. M. H., this office.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES and improvers wanted at Spencer's Arcade.

WANTED—At once, small furnished house, near Oak Bay or Esquimalt car lines. State particulars. Address J. S., Colonist office. s24

WANTED—A furnished cottage, suitable for four gentlemen. Apply, stating terms, to Box H., Colonist office.

WANTED—By man and wife (without children), a position as cook and caterer in club or hotel; have large experience; economical management a specialty; first-class testimonials. Address Shibboleth, Colonist office.

WANTED—A comfortably furnished cottage for 5 months by a reliable party. Family of three. Address E., Colonist office. s24

WANTED—Pianist; female preferred. Address K. Colonist office.

HOME with education for little boy or girl. A. K., Colonist office. s21

WANTED — A first-class assistant dressmaker at once. Apply at 43 Blanchard street. s20

WANTED — Cottage containing seven or eight rooms, within 10 minutes' walk from Government street. Apply H. F., this office, stating rent required. s20

WANTED—Position as a barber; first-class. Address B., Colonist. s16

WANTED A comfortable furnished room by a single gentleman, by first of month, with home comforts, close in town. Apply D. P. L., Colonist office. s16

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Single or en suite. 90 Douglas street.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let; single or in suit; by day, week or month. Apply Mrs. F. B. Williams, Balmoral Block.

TO LET—Three 5-roomed houses and one 6-roomed house with 2 lots and stable, on Fernwood road. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge, city.

TO LET — A comfortable cottage of six rooms with gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, convenient to centre of city; will sell carpets and blinds. Address W., Colonist office s23

TO RENT—House and three acres on car line to good tenant; planted in small fruits; suitable for chicken ranch. Address M. W., Colonist office. s21

TO LET — Comfortably furnished rooms, with board if required, in a good locality; terms moderate. 51 Vancouver street. s16

TO LET — Light housekeeping room, two bed-rooms and use of sitting-room and bath, with board if required. Call 138 Blanchard street. s11

TO RENT — In private house, pleasant rooms, with board or otherwise; homelike and quiet; bath; terms moderate. 6 Blanchard street. a31

MUSICAL.

PROF. KAUFFMANN from Chicago, piano, violin and mandolin. Room 77 Five Sisters' block. Office hours 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms. s22

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U.W. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A. O. F.—Court Vancouver meets first and third Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Secretary. 1e29

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION given in bookkeeping, arithmetic and mathematics; cases of neglected education receive special attention. James Kaye, 111 Fisguard street.

THE FAN CLUB will give their usual social dance on Friday, 30th, at Oliver's Hall. Gentlemen, 50c.; ladies, bring cake.

THE ALBERNI SKULL.

Further Statements In Connection With the Finding of the Boy's Head.

The mystery of that gruesome human head picked up by the Indians on Alberni Canal more than ten days ago, remains as complete as it appeared when the story was first told in the Colonist of yesterday morning. The employment of the Alberni telegraph wire brought additional details yesterday it is true, but the supplementary information developed does not clear the case in any way, although it apparently demonstrates that the boxing up of the head and the killing of the unfortunate boy—if it should be proved that murder has been done—were not directly connected at all events.

The head it is estimated by Agent Guillod, has been lifeless for upwards of six months, while the paper in which it was so carefully wrapped and tied before being placed in the 50-lb. tea box in which it was found afloat, is a copy of the Birmingham Post of the 2nd of July last.

Thus at the closest possible calculation of the paper's travelling, the boxing up of the head must have been not later than two months ago, or several months at least after the death of the head's owner—most probably the boxing was very recent, as the paper could not have held together if long exposed to the action of the elements.

As strange a circumstance as any in connection with the whole matter is the delay that has occurred in the reporting of the ghastly find to the police. It was on the 19th of the month when the Indians first came to Mr. Guillod with the information that they had found the head of a white boy floating in a tea box on the "salt creek." On would naturally conclude that curiosity if nothing else would have prompted an immediate investigation. Nothing seems to have been done, however, for more than a week, the head and the box and wrapper being left where the Indians had discarded them on the sands of the canal, well down toward the sea. Then Constable Cox employed two Indians who re-located the little tea chest.

By this time, according to Mr. Guillod, the box had "been in the salt water a week, and," he adds, "the wrapper lost." Mr. Guillod is not predisposed to a theory of some dark crime committed. He concludes that the "head must have been found on the beach or taken out of some grave and put in the box," and when the head did come into his possession he mentioned the matter only casually to Mr. Theo. H. Robinson, as he knew that gentleman to have been making a collection of native skulls, and thought that he might care to add to it that of this unknown white boy.

According to Mr. Guillod's message, the head was found "floating 87 miles down the Alberni Canal, and is covered with dark brown hair." There is no possibility of identifying the poor fragment of human kind, indeed identification can hardly be spoken of as there is no boy missing along the coast, nor has any died within years whom this might be.

One theory that has numerous supporters is that the head has been boxed up on some coasting craft and tossed overboard. This throws no light, however, on the main question to be solved—whose head it is; how did death come to its unfortunate owner; and how did the severed head come to be so curiously bestowed upon the deep.

These questions the police will endeavor to find answers for, and it is most probable that one of the provincial police will go down to Alberni by the Willapa to-morrow on this business. Otherwise the head will be brought here and the first steps in the inquiry be directed from headquarters.

CHINATOWN HAS CIVIL WAR.

The Old Feud of the Rival Tongs Promises to Produce Serious Trouble.

Chinatown—Victoria's Chinatown—according to a correspondent of the Colonist who has proved a correct reporter on previous occasions, is on the verge of civil war. The old feud between the Sam Yips and the See Yips has broken out with renewed vigor, and, far from being satisfied with the settlement of the difficulty secured by reference to Consul Ho Yow at San Francisco, the iron bars are being brought out, and preparations advanced for possible hostilities on either side. It is principally a case as to which will initiate hostilities.

Already there have been several encounters between representatives of the rival factions at the gambling tables, and as strong a company as any in Chinatown—the Chee Kung Tong—has issued instructions to its members not to deal hereafter with any of the members of the Sam Yip, or to play in their houses, under penalty of severest punishment.

"We no start yet, but pletty soon regular war," said the Colonist's informant last evening; "this the biggest Tong quarrel—highbinder you call it—we ever had here. Don't you get surprised somebody killed here very soon."

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W. A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never sets.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the the confidence of everybody They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

At a recent South African banquet, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson mentioned that the monthly output of coal in Natal had increased from 12,000 tons in 1893 to 30,000 tons in 1898. He added as a notable fact that on April 16 last the ships in Durban harbor loaded 1,000 tons of coal in the day.

HOW SHE WAS TROUBLED.

"I was afflicted with that tired feeling and had no appetite. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and in a short time my appetite was better and the tired feeling was gone. Since then we always take Hood's when we need a blood purifier." Mrs. S. Kinch, Beatrice, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

100 doz. latest hats, Stiff and Fedora. Popular prices $1.50, $2, $2.50. B. Williams & Co.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Light Passenger Lists.—The steamers Rosalie and City of Topeka went North yesterday morning, the former with only 27 passengers, and the latter with but three more.

Married at the Manse.—Last evening at the Manse the Rev. Dr. Campbell solemnized the marriage of Mr. Frederick John Knight, of this city, and Miss Mossie Churchill, of Barrie, Ont. They will reside on Rock Bay avenue.

A Hospital Death.—William Gay, of Wooloongabba, Queensland, died in the Jubilee hospital yesterday, after a short illness. Deceased had been third engineer of the steamer Amur, and only laid off duty when that steamer was last in port.

Will Recommission.—Ninety members of the crew of H. M. S. Icarus left for England, via the C. P. R., this morning. The ship's commission on this coast has expired, and she is now about to recommission, a new crew being en route from the old country to take the places of those now homeward bound.

A Matter of Convenience.—Ships of Her Majesty's fleet which spend a few weeks at Comox target-practicing or otherwise engaged, will, from this out, not be obliged to lay in extra supplies before leaving port. The calling of tenders for the supply of provisions at Comox is calculated to do away with this custom.

Another Young Suspect.—Another small boy is in the lock-up, charged with stealing. This time it is Fred. Chud who is charged by his uncle, a man named Leuse, with stealing $25. The boy lives in the same house with the uncle, but the uncle objects, apparently, to sharing his cash in common also, and so the charge was laid.

The Day of Gift-making.—The Chinese here, as elsewhere, are having a great celebration to-day, marking the ancient festival of treating the moon, as the 15th August in the Confucian calendar. This is the only day in the year in which Chinese custom permits the giving and accepting of presents as a token of friendship and esteem.

Harvest Home.—The congregation of Christ Church cathedral had their harvest home festival last evening, the music being typical of gratitude and joy for the safe ingathering of the bountiful harvest. The church looked very pretty with its decorations of grain, fruits and flowers, and a large congregation joined in the services. Bishop Perrin preached.

Rules For Gold Commissioners.—As foreshadowed in the Vancouver World of Wednesday, Hon. J. Fred. Hume has issued instructions debarring gold commissioners, mining recorders and their employees from dealing in mineral claims of any sort; and hereafter gold commissioners will not be permitted to act in the affairs of any company in which they or their subordinates hold shares.

Thankfully Acknowledged.—Mrs. D. Robson, of New Westminster, a member of the ladies' relief committee there, in acknowledging the South Park school contribution of $150 to the fire fund, writing under date of the 26th inst., says: "The draft received; would have acknowledged sooner, but waited until I could tell you how we proposed to spend it. It will be kept as a separate fund, as the present needs have been and are being supplied out of the $1,400 from the Vancouver Women's Council. A little later on, when more of our stores have started again, we propose to buy best suits for the boys and best dresses and hats for the girls (what many of them call their Sunday clothes); and in this way we will be able to let the dear children know how many girls and boys they have helped to clothe. The ladies' committee wish me to thank you and the other teachers, and also the children, for your loving sympathy, shown in so practical a manner."

PERSONAL.

W. P. Jaynes and Mrs. Jaynes are in the city.

W. A. Dier and A. A. Davidson are down from Fairview.

A. H. B. Macgowan came over from Vancouver last evening.

Edgar Fawcett and wife returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

F. J. Stephen and J. J. Shalleross arrived on the Islander from Vancouver.

J. H. Hewitt, advance agent for Gorton's Minstrels, is registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. John Sabiston, of Nanaimo, returned from California yesterday by the overland route.

Rev. Father Yorke leaves for San Francisco to-morrow after paying Victoria friends a brief visit.

Captain Clarke, harbor master, has gone up to Loughboro Inlet, where some rich strikes have been made in the Atlantis mine, of which he is the principal owner.

D. Henderson, the newly elected member for New Westminster city, is in town, having returned from Puget Sound by the Kingston yesterday.

Mrs. Coleman Stuckert, of Lindsay, Ont., is a guest at the Dominion. Mrs. Stuckert is collecting data for an illustrated lecture to be delivered in Ireland under the auspices of the C.P.R.

B. R. Seabrook returned yesterday from Seattle, having transacted considerable business during his stay on the Sound. Noting his presence in Seattle the Times said: "B. R. Seabrook, of Victoria, of the Albion Iron Works, is a guest at the Butler while spending a few days in the city on business. His company repaired the Kinshiu Maru after her recent contact with Bush point. Yesterday he secured a contract with an Eastern works to roll some steel boiler plates now lying at Ballard. The Albion Iron Works has the only machinery with which this sort of work can be done that is on the Coast. He says that business in Victoria is very good."

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 105.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established—

Are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 8th day of May, 1897, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 13th day of May, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 107.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To construct, maintain and work steamers, rail or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, in Canada aforesaid, and for that purpose to enter into agreements with Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury and others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without any modifications;

(b.) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a railway or tramway on either side of the White Horse rapids and Miles canyon, and to obtain any land grants, concessions, and rights connected therewith:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire any real and personal property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any concessions, licences, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary, and to develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings and rights for the time being of the company in such a manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, grazing and mining, and by promoting immigration and establishing towns, villages and settlements;

(d.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any shares or interests therein, and also shares, stocks and securities of any companies so possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels and to maintain, repair, improve, alter sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter or otherwise deal with and dispose of any ships, vessels, shares or securities as aforesaid:

(e.) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, timber, machinery, live and dead stock, meat, corn, and other produce, and of treasure and merchandise of all kinds:

(f.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of constructors and proprietors of railways, tramways, docks, wharves, jetties, piers, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and of ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders;

(g.) To insure with any other company or person against losses, damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may affect this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and counter-insurance:

(h.) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, or rights, railways, tramways, canals, water rights, lands, buildings, hereditaments, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, or any estate or interest therein, or any rights or privileges over or in respect of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion:

(i.) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, stores, dwelling and other houses, mills, workshops, tramways, railways, and other roads, water-works, water-courses, and water power and steam power in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other erections, plant, articles, and things which may from time to time be requisite or convenient for carrying on or developing any of the properties or businesses of the company:

(j.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency businesses, and to establish and regulate, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, agencies for all or any of the purposes of the company:

(k.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, landowners, millowners, water proprietors, manufacturers, traders, carriers, and other persons and companies, that may seem conducive to any of the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority or persons any rights, privileges, and concessions, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions, and to obtain any act of parliament or order of any such government or authority for enabling the company to carry into effect any of its objects:

(l.) To give any guarantee of or in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, or securities, whether made or effected or acquired through the company's agency or otherwise, and generally to guarantee or become securities for the performance of any contracts and obligations:

(m.) To raise money in such manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or by mortgage or charge upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital or otherwise:

(n.) To make, accept, indorse and execute cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments:

(o.) To sell or otherwise dispose of any property of the company to any other company, person or firm, and in particular either for cash, shares, debenture stock or mortgage, or any other securities of any company, whether registered in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and whether such shares be fully paid or not:

(p.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with others, or any agency for any company, firm or person, whether carrying on business within the objects of the company or otherwise:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and whether by sale or otherwise (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of the company or any such company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of the company or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let on royalty, share of profits or hire, or otherwise use and grant licences, easements and other rights of and in respect of, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking, business or property of the company to any company, firm or person in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and in consideration thereof to accept, in whole or part, cash or shares, stock, debentures or securities of any company, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie:

(s.) To form, register, and promote any company, either limited by shares or otherwise, in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring the properties, or any of them, of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to subscribe for and take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, or stock therein, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company:

(t.) To make advances for the purpose of the company, either with or without security, and in particular to agents and persons having dealings with the company, and to persons desirous of developing the company's property:

(u.) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and generally to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(v.) To procure the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom:

(w.) To bear and pay the expenses of the formation of the company, including all registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(x.) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
s28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

C. P. N. Co., Limited.

Steamer

DANUBE

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, WRANGEL and Way Ports.

Connecting with Bennett Lake and Klondike navigation steamers Flora, Nora and Ora. Leaving every third day for Dawson.

Saturday, Oct. 1st, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on October 2nd.

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry.

North Bound		TIME CARD	South Bound	
N. 2 Daily	No. 4 Sat. and Sun.	Effective March 26, 1898	No. 1 Daily	No. 3 Sat. and Sun.
a.m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.
9:00	4:00	Victoria.....	12:07	8:00
9:30	4:30	Goldstream .	11:37	7:29
10:15	5:19	Shawnigan L.	10:42	6:34
10:58	5:55	Duncans....	10:04	5:56
p.m.		Ar. Lv.		
12:20	7:16	Nanaimo ...	8:16	4:38
12:45	7:35	Wellington...	8:25	4:25

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays.

For rates and all information apply to company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, A. DUNSMUIR,
Traffic Manager. President

"S.S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, October 19th, at 2 p.m.

OCEANIC Steamship Company. S.S. AUSTRALIA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, Oct. 19 at 2 p.m. Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape Town, S. Africa. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents, San Francisco

HONOLULU U. S. A.

The Superb Ocean Liner

"City of Columbia,"

Carrying the U. S. Mails. Will sail for

Honolulu, about October 1st

And every 25 days thereafter.

For freight or passage apply to Great Northern Ticket Office—75 Government street. J. H. Rogers, agent.

Note—In order to give passengers an opportunity to visit the active volcano of Kilauea, the steamer will stop at Hilo both going and returning. a21

NOTICE.

The Union Colliery of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Victoria, 31st August, 1898. s1

REMOVAL

The office of J. D. Warren is moved from No. 16 Trounce Alley to No. 36 Fort street.

Reduced Rates to Europe FROM Victoria

1st Class Rail and Saloon **$80.00** and upwards

Intermediate **$56.25** and upwards

2nd Class Rail and Steerage **$47.50** and upwards

For Sailing Dates Reservations and all Information apply

GEO. L. COURTNEY

General Steamship Agent
Cor. Government & Fort Sts.

S. S. "GUTCH"

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel, Skagway and way ports

on the— —

4th and 18th OF EVERY MONTH

From Porter's Wharf.

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m. Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2 and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Alki leave VICTORIA, B. C., p.m., Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1 and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

H. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Red Mountain R'ys

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave		Arrive
7:00 a.m.....	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:50 a.m.....	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.....	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

CUT RATES FOR ALASKA

Washington & Alaska SS. Co.

The Company's Elegant

SS. City of Seattle

The favorite passenger steamer will leave Victoria, B. C., on her regular run for Vancouver, B. C.,

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, Etc

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at 7 A.M.

and every 12 days thereafter.

For freight and passage and all information address

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

C. P. NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 36.

Takes effect September 1st, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island — Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 10th, 20th, 30th each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 10th of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

NOTICE.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.
Victoria, 31st August, 1898. s1

When Going East

Take the .....DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Scenic Line of the World

Through personally conducted excursions between Portland, Ore., and Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York are run four days of each week.

A ride through the Famous Colorado Scenery. For all information as to rates of fare, etc., call on or address RICHARD HALL, Agt O. R. & N. Co., Victoria, B.C.

R. C. NICHOL, Gen. Agt,
D. & R. G. Ry, Portland, Oregon

CHILKOOT PASS ...ROUTE...

The Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co., the Alaska Railroad & Transportation Co., the Dyea-Klondike Transportation Co. Issue through bills of lading for freight from Dyea to Lake Lindeman. Quick and safe delivery guaranteed. Time, 36 to 48 hours. Persons contemplating making the journey to the gold fields should carefully study the various routes. Distance by the St. Michael's route, 4,000 miles; distance by the Chilkoot route, 1,539 miles. Time by St. Michael's route, 45 days; time by Chilkoot route 12 to 15 days. Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
64 Government Street

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents P.C.S.S. CO., Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — **CITY TICKET OFFICE** 75 Government St.

Leave....Via "SS. KINGSTON"....Arrive. 8 a.m. 6 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express. J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

British Columbia Express Company, (LIMITED),

ASHCROFT, B.C
CARIBOO and LILLOOET

STAGE TRAVEL

CLINTON and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. All points in CARIBOO, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek. LILLOOET direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Of British Columbia, Ltd.

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The Colonist.

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YESTERDAY'S VOTE.

At the present writing, the returns seem to show that prohibition received a majority vote in the Dominion yesterday, but that the vote was a small one.

No analysis of the voting can be accurately made until corrected totals have been received, but it appears that the Maritime provinces gave a very substantial majority for prohibition, which very much more than offset the Quebec majority on the other side. The indications are that the Ontario and British Columbia vote will be close, but that in both these provinces the majority will be on the side of prohibition.

The most striking feature of the voting is the indifference manifested by a very large majority of the voters. It would not be fair to assume that all those persons who abstained from voting are indifferent to the whole question; but there is no means by which they can be classified.

Regarding the significance of the vote, we feel that the only conclusion to be drawn from it is that the people of the Dominion are not yet ready for prohibition, and, therefore, that the government cannot be said to have received an instruction to bring down prohibitory legislation.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

We print a letter from the Hon. Col. Prior and several interviews dealing with municipal politics. The suggestion made by Col. Prior that a public meeting should be called is an excellent one, and we are glad to know that he has taken the lead in getting the matter into shape. It is to be hoped that on the day fixed there will be a large and representative gathering present to discuss the many subjects which call for consideration.

It is very clear that if Victoria is to hold the place it now occupies and advance with equal step with the rest of the province, the property owners and other taxpayers must be prepared to authorize the expenditure of a good deal of money. One only needs to go around the city in a casual way to be impressed with the fact that the constant postponement of extensive public works is only putting off the evil day when the money must be raised and expended, and not helping the case any from a financial point of view. It is only too evident that though we may go on as we are for a little while, the time is near at hand when it will be useless to talk about further procrastination.

Among the subjects which must have attention are the following: The water supply, the fire department, the paving of the business streets, the maintenance of sidewalks, the bridges at James Bay and Rock Bay, and the extension of the sewerage system. There is no use in the citizens shutting their eyes to these things. They exist and they will continue to exist as demands upon the pockets of the people who pay the taxes. There is also the question of the schools, which is now at an acute stage and must be so disposed of that there will hereafter be no difficulty in regard to them. A very little thought will convince any man that the proper disposal of the several subjects above named will call for the outlay of a good deal of money and the exercise of more than ordinary executive skill. It is equally evident that the taxpayers do not feel sufficient confidence in the members of the present city government to entrust such large expenditures to them. There is no suggestion that the aldermen are not honest enough. The doubt is as to their knowledge of what is needed and the value of their experience in handling large sums of money. What the city needs is the presence in office of men who have a grasp of large matters.

The present is an excellent time for some broad-minded and progressive citizen to come to the front and give the city the benefit of his knowledge, experience and judgment. The Colonist has only kindly feelings towards Mayor Redfern, who is a painstaking, conscientious and excellent routine officer. It is no disparagement to him to say that he has not been able to impress the people with the idea that he is a safe guide in regard to the large expenditures which must be made. If it were simply a question of industry, faithfulness and courage, Mayor Redfern would be an excellent man to succeed himself, if he so desired. But the city seems just now to need something more in its chief magistrate than these estimable qualities.. We have no person in view who would seem to fill the bill. There are such men in the city but we do not at present think of the name of one whose services can be considered available. The truth of the matter is that some one must make a sacrifice for the public welfare and agree to devote his attention for a couple of years to the municipal service. What is true of the mayor is equally true of the aldermen. New blood, and blood of a different strain, is wanted at the council board. Business men accustomed to dealing with large interests are needed, and an effort should be made to get them to serve.

Since Col. Prior has mentioned in his letter that there is no politics in the movement, some little reference may be made to this statement. If the experience of other cities counts for anything, the man who undertakes to lead public opinion in the direction of civic improvements, whatever else he may do, will not promote his own personal political ambition. Municipal reform is usually a thankless proceeding for all who are engaged in it; but things have reached such a stage in Victoria that there must be reform, and more than one person must expect to sacrifice something and be misunderstood before the good work is accomplished.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

A correspondent propounds the following question: "Has the Lieutenant-Governor any right to appoint a Royal Commission to sit in judgment upon his ministry or their predecessors?" He adds: "What the legislature allowed after examination is settled and determined."

A Royal Commission to inquire into the acts of a ministry is certainly a very unusual thing. There may be some precedent for it but we do not know of any. It seems to be a contradiction in terms. A Royal Commission is an expedient whereby the Crown informs itself of something which it does not already know. But the Crown already knows what the ministry does, for the reason that what the ministry does the Crown does. Alpheus Todd says that Royal Commissions are for the purpose of collecting information upon public questions which are to form the subject of legislation, and he adds: "But it would be unconstitutional to refer to a Royal Commission subjects which are connected with the elementary duties of the executive government and with its relations to parliament or to do the work of existing departments of state, who possess all needful facilities for obtaining information upon questions of detail and who are directly responsible to parliament." For this view Dr. Todd cites Mr. Gladstone.

The inquiry now being prosecuted by Chief Justice McColl is clearly "connected with the elementary duties of the executive government and its relations to parliament," and therefore is unconstitutional, if Mr. Gladstone is any authority upon constitutional usage. It is one more illustration of how the constitution is being subverted in British Columbia. We did not think it expedient to raise this question at the time the commission was appointed, because it seemed unwise to take a position, which might be construed as evidence of a desire to conceal anything from the public; but now that our correspondent brings the matter up, and the commission has got very well advanced in its work, no such claim can be made.

We say that the commission is unconstitutional, that the Chief Justice has no more authority to summon witnesses before him and take their testimony than any newspaper reporter would have, and that his appointment as commissioner is a usurpation by the government of the prerogatives of the legislature. The evidence which he takes ought to be thrown out of the house, if it is ever submitted to that body.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The arbitrators who are to settle the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela are to meet very shortly in Paris. The evidence has all been collected, and nothing now remains except for the counsel for each side to prepare their arguments. The British arbitrators are Baron Herschell and Sir R. H. Collins, a distinguished lawyer. Venezuela will be represented by Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, and the fifth arbitrator, or umpire, is a famous Russian jurist named Maertens. Sir Richard Webster is the leading counsel on the side of Great Britain, the similar position on the part of Venezuela being held by ex-President Harrison.

The question presents some difficulties and the very first one is over the starting point. The British claim is that the eastern shore of the mouth of the Orinoco for several miles from the sea is a part of Guiana. On the other hand the extreme Venezuelan contention is that the territory of that republic extends as far as east as the Essiquibo river. We do not think there is the least reason to suppose that the latter contention will be sustained. As to the British contention to regard to the starting point, it is possible that it may not be fully admitted. Upwards of a century ago there was a disagreement among the authorities as to the proper starting point, and the weight of evidence then seemed to be against the extreme contention now made by Great Britain. To understand this, it is necessary to remember that the British claim is derived from the Dutch, as the Venezuelan claim is derived from the Spanish, and the possession of these nations was never continuous at many points. Sometimes the Dutch dispossessed the Spaniards and sometimes the Spaniards and Dutch, and sometimes the English turned both of them out.

There were many trading posts along the coast and up the Essiquibo and its tributaries, especially the Cayuni, a large river flowing into the Essiquibo from the west, that is from the direction of Venezuela. The Schomburck line, so much talked about when the dispute was acute, was an attempt to fix a limit to the territory over which Spain had anything resembling continuous possession. It is possible that he claimed more for Great Britain at the mouth of the Orinoco than can be sustained, but he seems not to have kept far enough west after he lost sight of the coast, and, therefore, to have conceded more to Venezuela than will likely be awarded to her. There ought not to be very much difficulty in determining the proper starting point, but there will be considerable difference of opinion as to where the line ought to be drawn from the interior.

The territory in dispute is quite large and only imperfectly known. Extensive deposits of gold have been discovered, but the climate is such that white men can scarcely stand it. The soil in the low land is wonderfully fertile, and produces all manner of tropical vegetation in great luxuriance. By far the greater part of the disputed region is unoccupied by any except Indian population.

The native Indians of this part of South America represent several tribes, so distinct from each other as almost to be different races. Not very much is known of their past history. One traveller, who visited the country in 1780 and spent a great deal of time among the aborigines, thought he discovered traces of a very ancient civilization, but the difficulties of exploration were so great that he had to be content with superficial inquiries. Perhaps the most interesting thing reported by him is the existence of a large pyramidal elevation, which the Indians claim was built by some previous occupants of the land. The structure is so large that it is usually regarded as a natural elevation.

If the arbitrators decide that the British claim covers the ground lately insisted on by the government of Guiana, there will doubtless be extensive development of the region lying near the Brazil boundary.

Our correspondent, an Englishwoman, questions the reliability of our news despatches, giving as her reason that they are doubtless made up in New York or Boston. In this she is quite wrong, but the matter is itself of very little importance. We refer to it only for the purpose of saying that while errors sometimes find their way into the most carefully edited news telegrams, very little pure invention does. Perhaps there are others besides our correspondent who wonder just how much reliance they are safe in placing upon the despatches. To those we may say that statements of fact are almost invariably correct, and statements of opinion almost invariably wrong. We have rarely seen a forecast of any political or diplomatic result in American news despatches that was borne out by events. This is because a good news-gatherer is very rarely a good forecaster of events. The two lines of work call for different kinds of talent. But we can assure our correspondent that Associated Press telegrams, wherever prepared, are as accurate as it is possible to get them so far as allegations of fact are concerned.

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. Domville, M. P., has been raising something of a tornado in government circles by his persistent demands that the administration of the Yukon shall be thoroughly investigated. It is said that when Mr. Sifton returned to the Capital from his summer outing, he found his colleagues inclined to ask him many questions, which he endeavored to dispose of in the fashion with which we have been made so familiar by the Siftonian press. When the pertinacious, if erratic, Colonel appeared on the scene, he made such a demonstration that Mr. Sifton is worried in the innermost recesses of his soul. It was an evil day for the Minister of the Interior when he listened to the advice of those who told him to refuse to investigate.

Alderman Bragg has an eye to the welfare of the newspapers. He has posted a notice of motion to the effect that certain reports and returns should be handed to both the daily papers to be published in full. As most of the reports and returns are in the form of regular reading matter, the advertising bill, at the usual rate of 30 cents a line, would be very pleasant to contemplate. The Colonist extends to Alderman Bragg an assurance of its distinguished consideration.

The Nelson Miner says that the Semlin government has not introduced the "spoils" system, but that the dismissals so far have been made for causes into the nature of which it is not necessary to enter. A sample of dismissal for cause is that of Mr. Gosnell. He was removed for cause. The cause was the desire of Mr. Semlin to find a place for his friend and coadjutor, Mr. Sword.

The British Columbia News is turning the X-rays of occultism upon public affairs. Will it kindly direct them upon the intellect of one Joseph Martin, and tell a waiting public how the pugnacious politician from the prairies proposes to promote himself to the premiership?

The unconscious humorist has been getting in his fine work on the Trail Creek News. He remarks: "The new Semlin government is now in full working trim and one by one the members of the clerical force in the various departments are being dismissed from service." Comment would spoil this.

We can fully appreciate the desire of the Rossland Miner to impress upon its readers the undesirability of any one's leaving Kootenay to seek a fortune in Klondike, but do not understand why it should feel called upon to decry the great northern gold field.

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia, kidney disease, rheumatism, consumption, skin disease—the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

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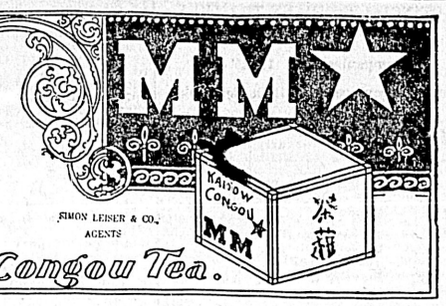

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Current Comment

DISGRACING THE DOMINION.

"One thing is very certain, and that is that British travellers and journalists who have been to the Yukon gold fields have been, without exception, amazed, surprised and saddened by what they have seen and heard there.

"They have been accustomed to contemplate with justifiable pride the record of British government in other lands for able and entirely honest administration, and to congratulate themselves on the high standards and ideals which are lived up to by British officials at home and abroad.

"They have experienced and expressed much surprise and some resentment that this record should be sullied so conspicuously as in the case of the Yukon

"The episode will not tend to increase the good opinion in which Canada is held in Great Britain, and it will have an effect on our material interests as well as on our reputation."—Winnipeg Tribune.

MR. MULOCK'S FAD.

We shall have the anomaly of a postal rate under which letters may be sent from Canada to Great Britain, Africa, India and the numerous British colonies scattered over the globe, at lower rates than we can correspond among ourselves. A resident of Cape Colony may, under the new arrangement, send a letter from there to the Klondike for less than our government charges a resident of Bradford to send a letter to his son or daughter in Toronto. Why should the commercial classes who use the English mails have their letters carried at less than cost, at the expense of the general taxpayer? The farmers of this country are willing to bear their proper share of taxation, but we greatly mistake them if they do not object to class legislation of this character. The whole proposal shows a woeful lack, not only of common sense, but of common justice. —The Farmers' Sun.

ROBBING THE FARMERS.

The retaliatory duties to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier provoked Germany are, we may well say, striking our farmers and grain merchants with a vengeance. How serious their effects are we begin to realize now that the export movement of our last crop has begun. Our shippers find the extra and discriminating impost of 9c. a bushel an impassable barrier to the entry of our wheat into the German ports. Our flour, rye, peas, oats, barley and other agricultural products are similarly locked out of a market in which they had secured a strong foothold, and in which they were steadily gaining ground.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

FOREIGNERS FAVORED.

Among the other mistakes Hon. Mr. Sifton has made in connection with the administration of the Klondike, was the imposition of a 10 per cent. royalty on the gold taken out by any miner securing over $2,500. The evidence is accumulating that the imposition of this royalty has not only been a mistake, but is proving an expensive one for the country. Instead of taxing the miners by some system under which the tax could be collected, the government has adopted a measure that puts a premium on fraud and discriminates against Canadians in favor of foreigners. The Canadian has to be honest, because he brings his wealth home, with the knowledge that it may be followed up and eventually confiscated if the royalty has not been duly paid; whereas the American miner can smuggle his gold out of the Yukon, and the moment he crosses the border into Alaska he is safe. There is plenty of evidence that this sort of thing is done extensively.—Ottawa Citizen.

VERSATILE SIR WILFRID.

A great number of people are asking what Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said on public questions in which they are interested, and what he meant when he said it. There is a controversy, for example, as to what he has stated and meant on prohibition. By the prohibitionists he is thought to have favored them, whereas by the anti-prohibitionists it is felt that he is the other way round. On this question we think he has been on both sides. In respect to the direct taxation question, he has certainly declared to the anti-prohibitionists that that matter is a serious obstruction to action, whereas to the prohibitionists he has said that the taxation problem is quite easy to solve. The latest point in controversy is raised by the Trades Congress at Winnipeg. There a dispute has arisen as to what Sir Wilfrid has said on Chinese immigration. Here the truth is that he has opposed anti-Chinese legislation; also that he has declared that whatever British Columbia wants in that matter shall be the law. We are down to a new kind of politics, in which the leader has no particular principes, and suits his opinions to his audiences.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Lieutenant-Governor, we think, will concede that during the trying crisis which he precipitated, the World has treated him and his advisers with the greatest courtesy. While it protested against his action in dismissing the Turner ministry, before the elections had even been decided, and when that Premier had every reason to believe he was in a position to command a majority in the house, the protest was a formal one, and no reflections were made upon His Honor for the course he pursued, although we believed—and still believe—he did wrong. But his inaction at the present time cannot on any reasonable pretence be condoned. On the authority of his own attorney-general, the present administration has not a working majority—as everybody knows—and yet he permits the government to perform acts which he considered unconstitutional in the last cabinet. A clear duty lies before His Honor, if he wishes to retrieve his fallen position in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and that is to order an immediate dissolution of the legislature and permit the sovereign people to declare their wishes. Those who are now administering the government are mere usurpers, and if they had ordinary common sense they would advise His Honor to follow the course we suggest. Failing to do that, he should compel them to do so. The representative of Her Majesty in this dependency of the Crown ought to protect his own reputation—which should be, and we hope is, very dear to him—and if he does not, possibly no surprise will be occasioned if his extraordinary conduct is severely criticized hereafter.—Vancouver World.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

The Colonist gives publicity to the following despatch from Quebec, which, if true, is certainly sensational, inasmuch as it indicates that the Canadian Pacific has been given a "cold deal" by the commission. It is not what was anticipated, and we will wait for confirmation, before accepting it as the truth.—Nanaimo Free Press, on Alaska boundary and sealing proposition.

LITERARY NOTES.

We reprint from advance sheets of the October Scribner's, an extract from Mr. Richard Harding Davis's article on Gen. Shafter's part in the San Juan fight, which gives in somewhat further detail the war correspondent's impressions of the commander-in-chief, already conveyed in his cables to the Herald.

"General Shafter saw the field of battle only once before the fight took place. That was on June 28, when he rode out to El Poso Hill and surveyed the plain below. He was about the last officer in his army corps to climb the hill and make this survey, and he did not again go even that far to the front until the night after the battle, and he did not see the trenches for days after the battle had taken place. His trip to El Poso, which was three miles distant from headquarters, was apparently too much for his strength, and the heat during the ride prostrated him so greatly that he was forced to take to his cot, where he spent the greater part of his stay in Cuba before the surrender. On the day after the battle of San Juan he said hopelessly to a foreign attache: 'I am prostrate in body and mind.' He could confess this to a stranger, and yet, so great was the obstinacy, so great the vanity and self-confidence of the man, that, although he held the lives and health of 13,000 soldiers in his care, he did not ask to be relieved of his command. Instead, he relieved Gen. Wheeler of his command, and while Gen. Wheeler was living in the captured trenches under a constant fire, Shafter himself remained three miles in the rear. I do not think his not coming to the front was due o personal timidity, although in their anger and exasperation at his absence his officers freely accused him of allowing his personal safety to stand in the way of his duty; in other words, they called him a coward, and so little regard they had for him that I have heard a colonel countermand his orders in the presence of other generals. His remaining in the rear was undoubtedly due to physical disability, and to the fact that he was ill and in pain."

Lorenzo Snow, the newly chosen president of the Latter-Day Saints, is an Ohioan by birth and a graduate of Oberlin College. He became a Mormon through a visit to his sisters at Kirtland, O., then a Mormon centre. As a Mormon missionary he has travelled at home and abroad, and there is scarcely a place in the United States which he has not visited on his errand of proselytizing. He is now eighty-four years old, but is in perfect health and possessed of all the keen mental faculties requisite for his newly assumed leadership.

Mr. M. T. Wigle

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M. T. Wigle, better known to every one in the vicinity as "Uncle Mike," was troubled for over 23 years with itching piles. At times he was so bad he would have to quit work. The irritation became so intense with constant rubbing that they became ulcerated and would bleed. He had been treated by many physicians, but found nothing that gave him relief. Reading in the paper the cure of a friend who had suffered in a like manner, and been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment, he procured a box. After the third application he got such relief that he had the first comfortable night's sleep he had enjoyed in years. The one box made a complete cure, and he says he would not be without it for $50 a box if it could not be replaced. Mr. Wigle is a wealthy farmer, well known in the community in which he resides. It is over two years since he was afflicted, and he has never been troubled since.

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Brass and iron bedsteads at Weiler Bros. The largest stock on the Coast. *

We have another line of tapestry, Brussels and Wilton squares. Weiler Bros. *

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, $2 upwards. *

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Don't fail to visit the Cowichan show on Saturday. $1.50 return, admission included. *

Another lot of those fifteen cent novels just in. All the best authors. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's.) *

Readers and students of Swedenborg are invited to meet in the Driard hotel parlors, Victoria, on Sunday, October 2, at 3 p.m. by a former resident. *

For Refusing Duty.—A Chilian seaman from the bark Bertha was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labor in the provincial police court yesterday for refusing duty.

Guardian Appointed.—Acting on behalf of Rev. Father Nicolaye and Rev. Father Althoff, trustees of the estate of the late Chief Justice Theodore Davie, Mr. A. E. McPhillips yesterday presented before Mr. Justice Walkem a petition asking that Rev. Father Yorke be appointed sole trustee and guardian of the children. The petition was granted.

Sewer Rents.—Of the $3,800 due for sewer rents for the current year, about $2,600 has so far been paid, but it is expected that more will come in with the general taxes, although they were due on Monday last. Most of the money received has already been expended on extensions, and it is not likely that any more work can be done this year.

Appeals Withdrawn.—Two appeals entered against decisions of the police magistrate have been withdrawn. They are the appeal of Mr. G. C. Sauer against his conviction for using the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.'s bottles in bottling his beer, for which he was fined $52; and that of Mr. John Gaerdes, of the Lighthouse saloon, who was fined $102 for selling liquor on election day. Both fines have been paid.

Victoria's High Standing.—The liberality of Victorians is proverbial, and in fresh illustration, Adjutant Ayre, of the Salvation Army, points to the fact that at the late harvest festival "effort" in this city, the people responded so generously that Victoria's collection took rank second only to that of Winnipeg in the entire Dominion. The War Cry, the Army's official publication, has recently been enlarged to 16 pages, in which form it will hereafter appear.

Yukon Railway Abandoned—Mr. Louis Coste, chief engineer of the public works department, since his return to Ottawa from the North, has announced unofficially that the Yukon railway project, so far as the Dominion is concerned, may be considered dead. The intention of the Cassiar Central railway company to carry out their line in the spring, he says, will accomplish the end aimed at by the promoters of the Yukon railway, in providing a through route direct to the Klondike gold fields.

Must Stand Trial.—The three boys, William Ferguson, George Duncan and Frederick Hansen, arrested for burglarizing the residence of Mr. H. Cole, Simcoe street, were yesterday committed for trial. The evidence was quite clear against the boys, showing that, besides stealing $7 and other small articles, they did considerable damage, for instance cutting holes in a valuable leather trunk. The parents of the boys declared that they were beyond their control, and one father asked that his boy be sent to the reformatory.

Victoria Theatre.—"Under the Dome," one of last season's most successful plays with its huge scenic and mechanical effects will occupy the stage of the Victoria theatre on Monday evening. It contains some remarkable scenes, notably the much-talked-of hurricane scenes showing the beautiful coral reef harbor at Apia before the storm of March 15, 1889. A view of the storm as seen from the consul's house late in the afternoon, a view of the shore at night during the storm, and the magnificent struggle of the Trenton against wind and wave. Another scene scarcely less worthy of mention is the perfect reproduction of a ferry boat trip from Jersey City to New York. Other scenes show the Capitol at Washington, illuminated and several familiar Washington localities. The interpretating company is a good one. *

The export trade of the Congo state is growing splendidly. In 1886 it was $354,000. In 1889 it was $859,000. In 1894 it was $1,752,000, and in 1897 it was $3,029,000. More than half the export trade is in rubber, which has increased in amount more than fifty-fold since 1886. And that increase is chiefly due to the enormous extension of wheeling. Thus does civilization get swiftly forward upon a bicycle.

OKELL & MORRIS'
PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Ask Your Grocer For
--B. C. BRAND--
Hams and Breakfast Bacon
And See That You Get It

MACKINTOSHES...
Manufactured by Chas. Macintosh & Co. are the best to be had; at
.....SAM REID'S

Your Prescription will be prepared with..... PURE.. DRUGS
By Practical Dispensers at the Central Drug Store.
HALL CO., Dispensing Chemists. Yates and Douglas.

Caused by the Fire.—Robert Wintemute, of New Westminster, has assigned to G. M. Wintemute, of New Westminster. All claims must be in by November 1.

Annual Flower Show.—The annual flower show in connection with the Central Presbyterian Sunday school will be held on Thursday and Friday next. The exhibition will conclude with a concert on Friday evening.

Saturday Lectures.—Two more of the Saturday series of lectures to teachers will be given in the High school to-morrow. Principal Paul will speak at 10 on "Corals," and at 11 Miss Watson will lecture on "The By-products of Coal."

Smith-Munro—At the residence of Mrs. Munro, Rithet street, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. James Wilson Smith, of Ainsworth, B. C., and Miss Catherine Jane Munro, of this city. The house was artistically decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a large number of friends were present. The wedding gifts were useful and numerous. The happy couple left by the Islander for Ainsworth, where they will make their home.

New Companies.—Yesterday's issue of the official Gazette contains a notice of the incorporation of the Douglas Pine Mining Co., of Vancouver, with a capital of $100,000. The particular object of the company is to purchase the Douglas Pine mineral claim, on the west coast of the Mainland. The War Eagle Hotel Co., Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000, the object being to erect a hotel at Rossland.

ALD. BRAGG TO MOVE.

Because Papers Published Cemetery Report They Should Publish Something Else.

On the bulletin board at the city hall is a notice of motion, bearing the signature of Ald. Bragg. Here it is in full:

"I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of the council I shall move that: Whereas a report presented at the last meeting of the council, called the cemetery committee's report, was deemed of such importance as to be published in full in both daily papers; and

Whereas a report of equal importance, touching as it does the pockets of the ratepayers to the amount of $150,000, was asked for in connection with the Loan by-law, 1894; and

Whereas a detailed statement was prepared by the city auditor and placed before the council several weeks ago; and

Whereas, the purpose for which it was prepared was for the general information of the ratepayers:

Therefore be it resolver, that a copy of said statement be furnished both papers for publication in full."

WITH A LUNCHEON.

A pleasant affair took place yesterday at noon, when the large wine and liquor house of Lawrence A. Wilson & Co. was formally opened. Mr. Wilson took this opportunity of inviting all his friends to accept his hospitality, and inspect the new premises.

Mayor Prefontaine presided at the luncheon, and among the two hundred guests present were Mr. C. Beausoleil, M.P.; Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P.; Hon. Jas. McShane, ex-Ald. Gauthier, Mr. M. B. Davis and Hon. G. A. Nantel. Many pleasing speeches were made, and it is needless to say that Mr. Wilson's reply was to the point, and brought forth rounds of applause.

The stock carried by the firm is the largest and best that money could buy. All Europe had been laid under tribute; Spain sends her sherries, Portugal her ports, Holland her gins, Scotland her whiskies, and so on down the list, till all the wines and liquors of the civilized world have been represented.

Many feet under ground are the vaults, and the inspection showed they were well filled and modern in all particulars. The ground floor, which contains the business offices, is handsome in its decorations and commodious in its arrangement. In the second story are located the labelling and capsuling department, the third and fourth flats are reserved for general stock rooms. There are also three bonded warehouses in the building.

Mr. Wilson employs a staff of fifty and his corps of commercial travellers penetrate to all parts of the country.

MINERS FROM OMINECA.

Coming Out for the Winter Well Satisfied With the Prospects There.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Cutch, Captain Newcombe, arrived this morning from a most successful trip to the northern coast of this province. On board were Mr. Spencer, the Alert Bay canner; twelve men from the Omineca country, who went in via the Ashcroft route, a number of coast prospectors, and a gang of Chinese from the canneries.

On the up trip the Cutch landed a party within five miles of the Channe mines. They had a boat, in which they intended to visit the Channe mines and take the Cutch on the down trip. When the Cutch returned the party were in the same place in which they had been landed several days before, having been unable to move owing to the heavy sou'-easter that had been blowing. Captain Newcombe says that for the eight days of the trip he did not see the sun, moon or stars, owing to the thick weather.

The twelve men who came down the Skeena river from Omineca, having gone in via the Ashcroft route, absolutely and emphatically deny the report of starvation along that route. They say that all had grub, although the route was a most difficult one, and that they had endured many hardships, but hunger was not in the list. The horses they took in had no value in the Omineca country, and they were sold to the Indians for a song, and the natives, man, woman and child, is now the happy posessor of a "Keutan."

They speak most highly and encouragingly of the mineral resources of that country, and show sacks of gold and native silver nuggets in support of their statements. The early hour and short stay of the steamer did not allow an opportunity to obtain many details. The silver nuggets were obtained on Silver creek, while on a creek nearby gold was obtained from the surface down to bedrock, twelve feet distant. In every stream they prospected they found excellent prospects, and will return with supplies as soon as the snow and ice will permit of travelling up the Skeena river. They all appeared well satisfied with the result of their summer's work, even if they had endured hardships on the Ashcroft route.

About 700 people went in over the interior route, and they are all now on their way out via the Skeena and Nass river, and may be expected down on the next few steamers from the north. Most of them appear to be satisfied with the mineral possibilities of the Omineca country, and many will return, either on the ice during the winter, or in the early spring.—Nanaimo Free Press.

ARRIVED TO-DAY
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
Coats, Capes and Winter Dress Goods
.....AT.....
THE STERLING, ...88... YATES STREET.

SPORTS AT DUNCAN.

An Attractive Programme in Conection With the Fair on Saturday.

The following is the programme of the sports to be held in conection with the sports to be held in conection with the fair at Duncan on Saturday of this week. The judges will be Messrs. J. Norcross and J. Bell, and the first contest it timed for 1 o'clock:

80 yards, flat race (boys under 12 years)—1st prize, special; 2nd prize, 75 cents.

100 yards flat race (men)—1st prize, $2; 2nd, $1.

Slow bicycle race—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Wheelbarrow race—1st prize $4; 2nd, prize, $2.

Trick bicycle riding—1st prize, $5 and special; 2nd prize, $2 and special.

Pole jump—1st prize, $4; 2nd prize, $2.

Putting the shot—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Running high jump—1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, $1.50.

Ladies' gymkahna race (bicycle)—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Tug-of-war (10 men a side)—prize, $20, offered by Mr. Maude.

The committee hope that at least one team from each ward in the municipality and two from South Cowichan will pull for this prize for the honor of their respective districts.

Boot race (laced)—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Men's gymkalina race (bicycle)—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Rolling sack race—1st prize, $2; 2nd prize, $1.

Entrance fee, 25 cents for each event, except those for ladies and children, which are free. Unless at least three entries have been made when each event is called it will not take place.

The committee of the May day celebration have handed over the balance of their fund to the agricultural society to aid in providing these prizes.

THE NEWEST QUEEN.

Eighteen years is an early age at which to assume the reins of government. Were Queen Wilhelmina destined to play an important role in the international affairs of Europe, the attainment of her majority whilst still in her teens would be provocative of a considerable amount of anxiety. But the little Kingdom of Holland no longer possesses the almost imperial power which once gave her supremacy upon the seas. She has sunk—happily enough to judge by the prosperity and contentment of her inhabitants far below the level of a European power; and whatever administrative abilities may be developed by the young Queen will be directed solely to the economical welfare of her subjects. The constitutiaon of the Netherlands does not admit of the exercise of much power on the sovereign's part; but Queen Wilhelmina has, at least in one important matter, shown herself possessed of strength of character and independence. These traits, coupled with intelligence, are the most important that a ruler can possess. It is the weak and vascillating monarchs who, by yielding easily to bad advice, have caused most of the mischief in the world. If the young Dutch Queen fulfils the promise of her youth, her subjects will have every reason to congratulate themselves.—London Saturday Review.

Mr. Fripp, the young doctor who has been in such constant attendance upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is one of fortune's favorites. The story goes that some few years ago, when Mr. Fripp was practicing in the provinces, and was quite unknown to fame, he was called in to attend the late Duke of Clarence, who had been suddenly taken ill. The Duke took a fancy to Mr. Fripp, as did also the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the result that an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Fripp was to act as medical companion to the Duke. This arrangement continued until the Duke's death. Since then Mr. Fripp's career has been one of continued advancement. He is the trusted medical adviser of the Prince of Wales, and a constant visitor at Marlborough House.

A recent report issued in Germany says that 3,574,501 hectoliters of beer were absorbed in Berlin in 1897, "so that each inhabitant drank 206 liters." In 1892 the average consumption was 169 liters.

It is stated that Turkey lost less than 1,000 men in battle in the Greek war, but 19,000 died in Thessaly of disease and 22,000 were sent home invalided, and of the latter 8,000 subsequently died. Among the dead were 17 army surgeons.

A GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment is the greatest pain reliever of the present day; it soothes the painful parts the minute applied, and is especially valuable for sprains, bruises, rheumatism and all forms of swelling and inflammation. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

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Possess every up-to-date feature.
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Of Leipzig, Germany
PIANO VIRTUOSO
Is prepared to receive Canadian and American pupils, 25 Grassi Strasse, or Prof. Martin Krause, 20 Brandvorwerk Strasse.

Fetching Fall Neckwear!
There is a gathering in our store of the newest things in Fall Neckwear. The opening of a lot of strange, unexpected colors, in the most wierd, unusual patterns. The stately made-up scarfs, aristocratic hand-bows, gentlemanly four-in-hands are all showing themselves in striking, audacious patterns, until the stock looks like a convention of Birds of Paradise. It takes an artist to blend rude glaring colors, until the finished scarf is irresistible; but it's done in these.
No wonder our prices on
Fall Underwear
CAN'T BE DUPLICATED ELSEWHERE
There is only one other store in this province that buys in such quantities as we.
CAMERON
The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter, 55 Johnson Street.

...CLEARANCE SALE...
For 10 Days—
Making room for Fall and Winter Goods.
Come and see the Windows For Prices.
We Lead in Fine Goods at Right Prices
THOMAS BROS. & GRANT
Civil, Naval and Military Tailors
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FROM
Harrison Hot Springs
PER
THORPE & CO., LTD.
Sole Agents.
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NELSON.
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For CORRECT GLASSES
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COME TO US.
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TALKING MACHINES.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.
GRAPHOPHONES in handsome carrying case; aluminum, sapphire reproducer, horn and hearing tubes, $15.00.
A delight to every member of the household. Come! Hear it!
F. W. NOLTE, Agent,
a27 37 Fort street.

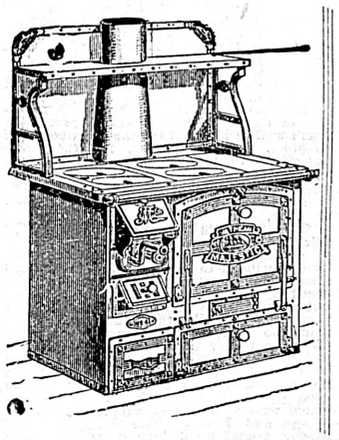
YUKON MINERS
I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.
LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City,
Yukon.
s 29
References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Victoria.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.
We Depend ON THE GOODS WE SELL TO MAKE PERMANENT CUSTOMERS FOR OUR STORE.....
Hence we continually offer better value at the price than can be obtained elsewhere. It's not much trouble to compare.
Here are a few new arrivals---positively the newest goods.
No old lines re-hashed at low prices!

Fur-Top Kid Gloves	$ 1.00 to $ 1.40
Ladies' Winter Jackets	3.50 to 25.00
Ladies' "Distingue" Waterproofs	6.50 to 22.50
Children's Waterproofs	3.50 to 7.50
Fur Capes (all fur linings)	15.00 to 49.50
Flannelette Blouses	1.25 to 2.75
Cashmere Blouses	2.50 to 3.90
Silk Blouses	4.25 to 7.50
Lustre Skirts	3.50 to 7.50

THE WESTSIDE.

New Silver and Silver Plate
Good plate is a lasting possession which never wears out or looks poor. Inferior goods of this kind are better unbought. We handle only the best wares that are made, and have just opened some new patterns in tea services, entree dishes, cake baskets, &c.
C. E. Redfern, Established 1862 43 Govm't St.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Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheapside and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heal a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood.
Sole agents—
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.....New Goods Coming in all the time.....

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Remember when going North that the
Hotel Astoria
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Is the largest and best furnished Hotel in Alaska. Has steam heat, electric lights, bathroom, hot and cold water, call bells, etc. Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application. Baggage stored free.
Headquarters for Victoria & B. C. Travellers.
CRAMPTON & ARMANTROUT, Props.
Beds 50c. to $1.50. No bunks.

"FOUR CROWN"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
AGENTS
TURNER, BEETON & CO.

DOWN FOR THE WINTER

Yesterday's Contingent From the North That Arrived on the Cottage City.

Administrator Ogilvie's Latest Orders—Fire Equipment for Skagway.

A steamboat race, just as much as a plebiscite vote or a lacrosse match, is an uncertain quantity to gamble on. The passengers by the Cottage City realize this fully now, after having taken tickets from the North under the impression that they would show a clean pair of heels to the City of Seattle—only to come to dock in Victoria considerably more than 24 hours behind the wasn't-have-been-humiliated rival. Loading salmon in the North, with the consequent loss of a favorable tide, explains the very considerable delay.

As usual the Cottage City had her full share of passengers, and a few men among them who have played prominent parts in the upbuilding of the North coutnry. Ole Olson is one of these, he having been among the first to stake on Eldorado creek, where he was owner of claim 36 until a would-be purchaser chanced along who thought more of the prospects of the property than he did of $200,000. Superintendent Duncan, of the famous Treadwell was another down passenger; President Knowles, of the Knowles Mining Co., another; Henry Bratnober, Rothchild's celebrated expert, a fourth; and Anderson, of San Francisco or Klondike as you will, yet one more—with fifty avoirdupois pounds of gold.

Then there was an enthusiastic Atlin lake contingent headed by Mayor Stanley, of Skagway, and including his enterprising fellow-townsmen Charles and A. W. Smith, and W. A. Glunz. The latter dropped in to see Atlin district on his way down from the Klondike proper, and all are agreed that it is as promising a section as mining men could ask for or desire. They are enthusiastic over the fairness of the laws and their administration by Captain Rant, his son Norman Rant, and Constable Woodhouse, and carry numerous pretty sample of the Spruce and Pine creek gold with them to exhibit as corroborative evidence.

Mayor Stanley reports the railway through to White Pass, and Skagway looking up in all essentials to permanent success. It has a council and capable officials, with a workable civic organization. Just now the citizens are moving in the matter of fire protection, and it is to obtain hydrants and apparatus suitable to the requirements of the town that the Mayor is travelling to San Francisco.

The Cottage City's Dawson brigade numbered about twenty in all, who had come up the river on the Willie Irving, leaving the metropolis of the Yukon as late as the 12th instant, at which date the Moran fleet had made its appearance. Mr. Ogilvie had settled down to acquainting himself with the situation, and had—according to Mr. McKay, of Seattle—posted a notice to the effect that all claims not represented could be restaked and recorded, except for a certain distance from discovery on Dominion creek. The steamer Canadian was to leave Dawson on the 13th on her last trip of the season, and the Columbian of the same line was seen goin down the Hootalinqua—also on her last of the season voyage.

F. J. Schroeder, of St. Paul, with five others, have just completed a hard trip down from the Stewart river, where they left ten companions working on some bar property. Mr. Schroeder says that McQuestin creek, where they have spent the season, has some good bar ground but nothing more. They have been taking out about a dollar a day to the rocker, and this may be set down as a fair average. Their trip out was a hard one, including one terrible day and night in a snowstorm in the heart of the mountain, when the fear of starvation added its terror to the situation.

Theabeau, of Seattle, the stockman who went up some months ago, returned after seeing has 2,000 head safe in the vicinity of Dawson; and the other passengers had one other item of news to give that will be of special interest to Victorians. It is that the consignment of 806 bottles of liquor sent from this city to Dawson recently with a top dressing of cased eggs for a blind, fell into the hands of Deputy Collector T. G. Wilson at Dyea, with the result that he will be able to drink egg nog all through the winter. The owner of the consignment was not detained.

SECOND SEALER HOME.

The schooner Abbie M. Deering, which returned to port yesterday has proved otter hunting in the North an unprofitable venture. The schooner brought back no otter furs but in the way of a seal catch she has 378 skins. This is the first cruise of the Deering under the British flag and she proved herself a valuable acquisition to the local fleet. The schooner parted company with the Favorite and a few other schooners in the storm which gave H. M. S. Amphion so severe a shaking up on or about the 19th instant.

HERE FOR ORDERS.

Among the several arrivals in Royal Roads from sea yesterday was the ship Euterpe, Capt. Longmuir, in ballast from Honolulu and awaiting orders. The Euterpe was at the Hawaiian capital when the flag of the island republic was replaced by the Stars and Stripes, and Capt. Longmuir is able to endorse all that has been said and written of the deep grief of the entire native population at the passing from them of their heritage. The sorrowing ex-queen went to one of the more distant islands of the group, and the day of supposed festival and rejoicing partook far more of the character of a national lamentation. The Americanizing of the Hawaiian islands the Euterpe's skipper looks upon as unjustifiable by any law or argument other than the primitive law of might, and he predicts that the end is not yet of the much-discussed Hawaiian question. The Euterpe made the run across in 22 days, three of which were spent in beating up the Straits.

MARINE NOTES.

Two of the local freighters, the steamers Oscar and Selkirk, are at present engaged in towing piles from Vesuvius Bay to Vancouver for the steamship Lombard, there receiving cargo.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company received advice yesterday to make the rates for the Cottage City sailing North on October 2 read Skagway and Dyea $15 and $10 and Juneau and intermediate points $12 and $8. For other places the rates will be according to the old tariff. These are remarkably low but so far there seems to be no disposition on the part of those participating in the fight to drop out.

Steamer Cutch, which arrived at Vancouver from Northern British Columbia ports on Wednesday, reached Victoria yesterday morning, remaining only a few hours in port.

The American schooner Vidette left the Royal Roads for Oyster Bay yesterday in tow of the tug Sidie.

ENTERED.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver:
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Cutch from Steveston.
Str. Oscar from Vancouver.
Str. Selkirk from Vancouver.
Str. R. P. Rithet from New Westminster.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.
Schr. Abbie M. Deering from N. P. O.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet for New Westminster.
Str. Cutch for Steveston.
Str. Sadie for Chemainus.
Str. Thistle for Nanaimo.
Sloop Daisy for Salt Spring Island.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Views of Naval Experts on the Battle Before Santiago—What British Authorities Say.

"True, war is a terrible thing; it involves immense expenditure of money and distressing loss of life, but the blind experimenting that has now gone on for years in naval construction, in the making of armor and the building of ordnance, involves as great an expenditure, and it may all be useless. I want to see a war that will settle the disputed questions now troubling naval and military experts." Such was the explanation given by an editor, several years ago, of the warlike attitude of his paper. There have been many others whose scientific interest has overcome considerations of humanity, and they have watched the war with Spain with deepest interest, in order to learn the lessons presented there.

After the battle of Santiago Admiral Sampson appointed a board of naval officers to examine Cervera's fleet and report upon the lessons to be drawn therefrom. Their findings were:

"The use of wood in the construction and equipment of warships should be reduced to the utmost minimum possible.

"Loaded torpedoes above the water-line are a serious menace to the vessels carrying them, and they should not be so carried by vessels other than torpedo boats.

"The value of rapid-fire batteries cannot be too highly estimated.

"All water and steam pipes should be laid beneath the protective deck and below the water-line, and fitted with risers at such points as may be considered necessary."

The board found that the ships Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante, Oquendo and Vizcaya were destroyed by conflagration, caused by the explosion of shells in the interior, and setting fire to the wood work. Many of the guns aboard the burned ships were found loaded at the time of the board's visit, indicating the haste with which the crews were driven from their guns.

Admiral Sampson has expressed his individual views of what the war has taught naval men, as follows:

"For one thing, it has shown the necessity of making ships of war fireproof. It won't suffice merely to make the woodwork fireproof, in my opinion, for there are objections to the process, as it involves unnecessary expanse. Ships ought to be built practically without wood at all, and there is no good reason why this cannot be done.

"Torpedo boats have never had a really fair test. They have always been faulty in construction; necessary qualities have been sacrificed to speed. There is no good reason why a torpedo boat should have a speed of more than 24 or 25 miles an hour, but it has been thought so important to have them speedy that they have been made too light, and in some instances they are little better than egg-shells. The torpedo boat has its uses, but it ought to be built according to right ideas. It won't do, cother, to draw too hasty a conclusion from the way in which the Gloucester, which was a converted yacht, did up the Furore and Pluton. The Gloucester was hastily transformed into a torpedo boat destroyer, it is true, but it is not a small boat by any means.

"The big guns will always be needed. There is work which they can do and which is out of the question for the smaller calibres. It happened at Santiago that the 8-inch guns and rapid-fire guns did great execution, but this was because the lightly armored portions of the Spanish ships were exposed to their fire. At Manila the Spanish ships were not heavily armored at all. When it comes to piercing heavy armor, the high calibre guns must be brought into action. The armor-piercing capacity of a gun is almost exactly proportioned to its calibre. For instance, an 8-inch gun can pierce 8-inch armor, a 12-inch gun 12-inch armor, and so on.

"Then there is the question of smokeless powder. Our ships ought to be supplied with smokeless powder for several reasons. First, and most important, is the great advantage of velocity. With ordinary powder the velocity is something like 2,100; with smokeless powder it is nearer 2,500. Ships using black powder are at a disadvantage, too, from the fact that when one gun has been discharged the next gun to it must wait until the smoke has cleared away before the target can be sighted."

Captain Philip, of the Texas, believes in the battleship and a heavy armament:

"The big ship with big guns and the men who know how to fight on it, is the one that can do the business. As for submarine mines, why, there is one down on the forward deck that we bumped into at Guantanamo. It had barnacles growing on it so thick that the firing-pins could not operate."

Lieutenant L. C. Heilner, navigating officer of the Texas, was inclined to favor rapid-fire guns. He differs with Captain Philip in favoring speed rather than heavy armament.

"If there is any one lesson that has been made more clear than another by this war," he said, "it is that our ships should have plenty of the smaller calibre rapid-fire guns in the make-up of their armament. It was the raking, scething hail of fire poured into the Spanish ships by the guns of this class that drove them on the shore of Santiago. If any changes in the construction of the battleship are to result from the experiences of this war, I should say that there ought to be an increase of speed power and a strengthening of the secondary battery."

A naval officer on the Iowa presented some interesting views as to the lessons he had drawn from the battle:

"The ineffectiveness of a fleet against land batteries is demonstrated, I think, by our bombardment of San Juan and Santiago. We failed to reduce their works. We silenced them all right enough, but their silence was only temporary, even when the batteries were weak and the conditions all favorable to our ships; when our guns numbered twenty to one. The ability of a watchful and efficient fleet to ward off hostile torpedo boats has been fully brought out. It is safe to say that we have shown that if a man-of-war is ready at all times to open up instantly an efficient rapid fire, that ship has little or nothing to fear from torpedo boats.

"The necessity of a secondary fleet, as it might be called, was also shown. The number of important and hazardous missions were so great for these smaller vessels that they were constantly on the go.

"The resistance of thick armor was illustrated in some instances. Battle is a better test than the conditions of the proving ground. On the Colon's 6-inch armor the nose of quite a good sized projectile was found sticking, and a large 12-inch cannon ball had exploded on it without doing any damage. However, on the Vizcaya a large shell had entered well aft in the cabin, and had passed right through, tearing off a plate on the other side; she was not armored. Everything would tend to emphasize the superiority of armored ships over unarmored ones. Such a riddling as some of the Spanish ships received could not have been inflicted upon any of our ships that were engaged.

"This fight probably gave a serious blow to the use of conning towers. So far, I can learn of no case where they were used during the engagement, the captain preferring not to cramp himself and be confined in such narrow quarters, where he could see little of what was occurring. Everyone has to rely chiefly on his eyes for a knowledge of how the fight is going, and in the conning tower the range of view is about as limited as in the sighting hood.

"It was also shown that a practical little range-finder has yet to be introduced. Those in use are so delicate that they cannot witnstand the discharge of the guns. They get out or order in action, so that the old method of angling on the mast-head height of the enemy has to be relied on.

"Some of the rapid-fire guns suffered so from the blasts of the turret guns that the gun crews were actually blown away from their stations. In other cases the smoke of the firing was so great that the gun pointers were blinded by it. The taste and smell of the gun powder was so objectionable that many of the gun crews found it necessary to wrap towels about their mouths. If this is the case with the ordinary old brown cocoa powder, it must be much worse with the smokeless. Indeed, it would be necessary to have the fumes from the smokeless powder made harmless in some way, otherwise it will be impossible to keep any of the guns manned during a rapid fire."

The most interesting opinions to the average reader will be the comments of the naval experts of foreign countries, who have folowed the course of the war with close interest. Admiral Sir. George Elliott, of the British navy, and author of a treastice on "Future Naval Battles, and How to Fight them," says:

"The experience obtained strongly recommends the all-round belt of protection and armored shields for all guns. Even weak armor would be better than none, for the great object is to prevent the shells from bursting inside, and direct hits are very few. Unless there is an ulterior object in view of sufficient importance, an attack on forts by ships should never be attempted, assuming, of course, the forts be efficiently armored and conducted on modern principles. Torpedo boats have been shown to be useless for defence of seaports by day, their proper use and limitations being for night attacks, or where ships are crowded together, as in naval battles at sea, when the attention of gunners is occupied against gun attack.

"Had I been Admiral Cervera I should have approached the overpowering force with the intention to ram at all costs. Thus an end-on encounter could hardly have been avoided, and my ships would have, at least not been unavenged. My fleet was fully prepared for war in every respect;

"Five important lessons have been taught by this war: First, in state of peace be early for the most weakly armored vessels; second, the value of adequately protected coaling stations; third, the value of superior speed for the first-class, and especially for the most weakly armored vessels; fourth, the naval defence of seaports by gunboats and the raising of the naval volunteer corps as an intergal portion of the navy and reserve forces; fifth, that great importance be attached to a steady gun platform for quick-firing guns."

Admiral Sir Henry Nicholson, who commanded the Temerair at the bombardment of Alexandria, does not think that there is much to be learned from the war. He said:

"This war has taught us nothing. The state of the Spanish navy has been for years so hopelessly rotten that when the moment for action arrived its value was nil. The Spanish gunners hardly seem to have got a hit in at any American ship. Nothing is taught us as to the relative value of the belt or deck armor. The Spanish forts seem to have been, probably from various reasons, as inefficient as their ships. Both the Spaniards and the Americans in their use of torpedo craft have shown very remarkable absence of dash. Practically neither side has made any use of this dreaded arm. In my opinion, the most striking point of this war has been the excellent shooting of the Americans, which seems to be attributable to the very efficient manner in which their guns are sighted. The result of the fire from the Vesuvius's Zalinski guns also seems to have been most destructive, demonstrating the great value of the system."

Admiral Sir Vessey Hamilton, who was recently first sea lord of the admiralty and is the author of a standard work on naval administration, has presented the following views:

"The most important lesson the struggle so far is not new. It is that a king with ten thousand men should not war with twenty thousand. As far as preparation goes there is not much to choose between the two powers. The American fleet was for some time controled by Cervera's fleet, and I cannot but think mislay the approaches to the Atlantic seaports showed panic more than precaution, and very poor information. Madrid has had too much to say, and I fancy Washington also; not justifiable in the latter case, as they had most capable leaders. Governments should lay down a policy, but leave its execution to those on the spot."

Vice-Admiral Philip H. Colomb, who is one of the world's greatest authorities on naval matters, thus expresses his conclusions:

"As to the relative value of the belts and decks for protection on warships, and generally the necessity or otherwise for armored protection of guns, the war does not seem to have thrown any light on belts or decks for armor. Nor do I know anything pointing directly for or against armored protection of guns. The liability to be hit about the water-line has much diminished since the introduction of rifled guns, as there is now little or no ricochet. If the water-line is protected up to the 6-inch gun, at 1,000 yards the ship should be tolerably safe from destruction of flotation. Light plating should protect the guns, perhaps not beyond the 4-inch projectile, so as to limit the value of the enemy's light fire. The war so far teaches, as the battle of Yalu did, and to a less extent the battle of Lissa and the battle of Heligoland, that destruction by fire is the chief danger. It was not at all expected.

"As for torpedo craft, their uses and limitations for war purposes, very little if any light has been thrown by the war on the question. A nation on the defence would be generally advised to concentrate the whole of her torpedo craft in the harbors now likely to be blockaded. Spain, by not sending every torpedo craft she had to Cuba before the war began, lost her best chances of defence; but in no case can it be expected that two or three torpedo craft could make any impression, even on a single ship, except by miracle. How could a vessel, not costing more than, say, £40,000 and not carrying more than, say, 30 men, hope to deal with a ship costing £1,000,000 and carrying 600 men? But if ten torpedo craft attacked a gunship, there would, at least, be a likelihood of success, and yet only half the number of men would be risked. This is the real torpedo boat problem, which has not been touched by the war."

Lieutenant Armstrong, the author of the only popular hand-book on torpedoes and torpedo vessels, is not much encouraged by this phase of the war:

"The present struggle is interesting from a torpedo point of view, as it is the first time that 'destroyers' have received the test of actual warfare. The result is disappointing. Cervera had a splendid opportunity of putting them to a fair trial. June 19th was new moon, and, therefore, the nights were dark about that time. The Americans also appear to have had no picket boats watching the harbor entrance and their ships were without nets. If any serious lesson can be learned from the behavior of the Spanish destroyers—which were seemingly manned by officers and crews who had little experience of them—it is that for torpedo boat work the destroyer is somewhat too large; in fact, it offers too large a target to the enemy."

The views expressed are interesting, and, in spite of the weakness of the Spaniards in strategy and gunnery, there has been much information gained. Nevertheless, the important questions whether or not speed should be sacrificed to armor and armaments; whether the batteries should consist of heavy, slow-fire or light, rapid-fire ordnance; whether the torpedo boat is the formidable arm of the service that it has been claimed to be, or a lamentable failure—those problems are no nearer settlement than they were before the war began.

A parrot owned by a physician showed signs of possessing "almost human intelligence the other night." A party of young folks were on the lawn and were spending the hour in guessing riddles. Finally a young lady asked: "Why does a dog turn around twice before he lies down?"

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The colony of Newfoundland has issued a two-cent stamp bearing the image of the Prince of Wales and a three-cent stamp bearing that of the Princess. The next issue are to be a five-cent stamp, bearing the likeness of the Duke of York, and a half-cent stamp, on which (presumably with a clever allusion to the diminutive size of H. R. H.) Prince Edward of York will be immortalized.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-two (452), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-three (563), five hundred and seventy-three (573), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rood and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., June 20th, 1898.

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OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.
DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.
QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.
VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.
R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

SCAVENGERS.
ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort; or Schroeder Bros., corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. s1

—THE—
B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS
Storage Department.
100,000 sq. feet of Storage
Bonded. . . . . } Storage.
Ordinary. . . . . }
Cold. . . . . }
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt Issued. Advances Made.

Victoria Water Works

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of October next all water rates and rents will be due and payable at the City Hall on the last day of each month. It paid within 15 days of becoming due a discount will be allowed, except in the case of meter rates, which are net. If not so paid the water may be shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, August 30, 1898.

MRS
Edward Dickinson
Will resume her Saturday afternoon
Dancing Classes for Children
Commencing Saturday afternoon, October 8th, at the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street (up stairs). Hours, from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Private classes formed.

MRS. CHUDLEY
Will resume her
Dancing Classes
at the
Sir William Wallace Rooms, 26½ Broad St.
On Saturday afternoon the 1st Oct. next, and every succeeding Saturday, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Private address, 2 Oswego St., cor. of Belleville St., James Bay, Victoria.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the first day of October, at the City Pound, situate on Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by public auction the following animals, viz.: Ozne roan heifer, part Jersey, about 16 months old; also one dark heifer, light muzzle, three parts Jersey. Unless the said animals are redeemed and the pound charges paid at or before the time of sale.

F. CURRAN,
Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 22, 1898. s23

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Arthur Gordon Smith has this day been admitted as a partner in the firms of Tupper, Peters & Potts, Victoria, B. C., and Tupper, Peters & Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C., barristers and solicitors. The business of the firm will be carried on at Victoria, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., and Dawson, N. W. T., as follows:

Tupper, Peters & Potts, Victoria, B. C.
Tupper, Peters & Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.

A. G. Smith, Dawson, N. W. T.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 19th Sept., 1898.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS.
TUPPER, PETERS & GILMOUR.

Bulbs! Bulbs!!
Just to hand,
Direct from Holland
A large consignment of Dutch Bulbs, in excellent condition, and will be sold cheap.
WILLIAM DODDS,
207 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

SPECIAL...
Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years. $6
For This Month Only
STODDART 68 YATES STREET

THE AUTOCRAT OF ANTICOSTI.

Possibility That the Trouble-Making French Millionaire May be Dispossessed.

The fight for the possession of the Island of Anticosto and the terra firma of Mignan has commenced incarnest, and there is a possibility that Mr. Menier may be called upon to give up his claims. As intimated a week ago, Messrs. Taillon, Bonin and Morin have been instructed by the agent of the heirs of Francois Risson to examine the documents referring to the property, and should there be sufficient evidence upon which to take action for its recovery, they are instructed to proceed at once. Mr. Bonin has charge of the case and he is now spending hours every day in examining the great pile of parchments, affidavits, proof of parentage, law authorities, etc., which has been taken from the vaults of the court house.

The Island of Anticosti was given to Francois Risson in 1661 by the King of France, and as far as known the right to the property has never been taken away. The title was, however, neglected until the Labrador Company tok the matter in hand oand professed to be acting for the heirs of Risson. The most interesting document Mr. Bonin has yet found is the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered November 19, 1892, when the province of Quebec was suing the Labrador Company for a large portion of the property which it had taken possession of. The essential points of this judgment are as follows:

"The Labrador Company is in possession of this territory. The Attorney-General of the province of Quebec, on behalf of Her Majesty, seek to recover it from the company, who claim title to the whole of the land in question, under a grant alleged to have been made in 1661 to one Francois Risson, of the company of New France, deriving its powers from the crown of France. In answer to this claim the Attorney-General denies that the alleged grant of '61 gave a title to the land in question, or that a title by inscription can be acquired against the crown. He also alleges that the grant of Bissot was nevoked by the French government and abandoned by Risson's sucessors in title. The compan further rely on certain alleged acts of recognition by the crown which they contend preclude the crown from setting up the said revocation and abandonment of the grant, or from denying its validity.

"The judgment of the Superior Court affirmed the title of the crown to the larger section, 250 miles of the tract in dispute, leaving the company in possession of the rest (about 150 miles). The river Agwanus or Gognish was taken as the dividing line, the crown recovering all that lies to the east of that river and the company keeping all that lies to the west. Both parties appealed from this judgment, and the court of Queen's bench dismissed both appeals.

"This court now holds that the grant to Bissot is no longer in existence, the original document, as well as the copy supplied to Bissot, having been destroyed by fire. Before the destruction, however, Francois Bissot made a declaration, setting forth the grant, and this declaration has been preserved and has been treated in all these law proceedings as containing a correct statement of the original grant."

An immense number of authorities are then quoted, and the judgment is:

"Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that both appeals will be dismissed."

Thus it will be seen that the highest court of England gives 150 miles to the Labrador Company, and now comes the assertion that the Labrador Company acquired its right by fraud and conspiracy. The company, it is alleged, claimed to be representing the heirs of Francois Bissot. In 1803 a document was introduced to the courts which made the company the lawful representatives, and on the strength of this it continued its fight, which resulted as told in the judgment of the Lords. "But," said Mr. Bonin today, "this document was a false one. The heirs of Bessot have only now awakened to the duty they owe themselves, and they will fight the ground inch by inch. I cannot yet venture an opinion on the final outcome, but I have reason to believe, judging by the Privy Council's decision, following that of other courts, that the province of Quebec had no right to sell the property to M. Menier."

An additional move has just been decided upon. While the courts will be asked to re-hear the whole story, an appeal is to be made to the British government for justice. An elaborate appeal will be prepared, setting forth that the heirs of Francois Bissot never disposed of the right admitted by Her Majesty's lords, and that this being the case they are entitled to British fairplay, justice and equity.

"I trace my title through Joliet, who was the grantee from Louis XIV. The title is perfectly clear and regular, and I have yet to learn that there is any flaw in it, such as it hinted at in the cable news published in the Herald.

"You will readily understand that in matters of this kind one can hardly be expected to talk freely, but if there is anything really in this alleged claim I shall know the details later on.

"Of course, I shall take steps to find out what the Herald articles refer to."

Speaking about the island itself, M. Menier said:

"I have only been in France four days since my arrival from Anticosti. The island is in a flourishing condition. It is an agricultural settlement. You know that is the real nature of the little colony, not a hunting ground, as is very commonly thought.

"When I left I saw oats growing beautifully, a metre high, and barley was also in a fine condition. The soil is very rich and productive, and capable of successful agricultural development. Of course it takes time to carry out my plans, but it is very probable that by next year I shall be able to show results of my labor in this regard to my friends."

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

The article in yesterday's Herald regarding the claims of heirs of M. Risson to the Island of Anticosti came as an entire surprise to Henri Menier, who has always considered his title undisputed.

The Herald correspondent called on Henri Menier.

"The first I heard of this claim of M. Risson was through the columns of the Herald yesterday," said he in answer to my questions.

"I have only just returned from the Island. Certainly when I was here nothing of the kind was ever referred to.

"It is very queer that my solicitors in Canada have not communicated the news to me. I naturally argue that if the claims of the Risson family had been formally made I should have been communicated with at once and put au courant with the particulars of the case, but, as I have said, nothing of the kind has yet arrived from Canada on the subject.

"I am a Canadian myself, and whatever claims may be made I am in a position to protect my interests perfectly well on that score.

"This name Risson is entirely unknown to me. Certainly it does not appear in the title deeds."—Montreal Herald.

UNIQUE INVENTIONS.

From Longman's Magazine.

As readers who direct their course in exceptional circumstances by the precepts of Gaboriau may find themselves in irons, I offer the following method of extraction. It was employed by some prisoners of the Manchester regiment when in jail at Carlisle in 1746. "The method is quite new, and reckoned an extraordinary invention, as by no other instruments than a case-knife, a drinking glass and a silk handkerchief, seven in one night had sawn off their irons thus: They laid the silk hankherchief single over the mouth of the glass, but stretched it as much as it would bear, and tied it hard at the bottom of the glass; then they struck the edge of the knife on the mouth of the glass till it became a saw, with whic hthey cut their irons till it was blunt," and then repeated the process of saw-making. . . . "It is remarkable that a knife will not cut a handkerchief when laid upon it in this manner." Seven men got loose in this way, but the guard had been doubled and the poor fellows were re-captured. This is from a rare tact, whence I also learned that when Colonel Townley was executed in 1746 "a savage fellow of the name of Buckhurst ate a piece of the colonel's liver. He was the blackguard about town of the highest renown in his day." Our ancesters were unrefined character.s

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOW DERVISHES FIGHT.

Their Revengeful Spirit and Unspeakable Cruelty—Why Their Wounded in the Field Are Killed.

From the Saturday Review.

Last week we promised to give some account in the warfare of the Soudan which would explain the Sirdar's unwillingnes ot let the truth be told about the present acmpaign. Secrecy, Major Griffiths observed in the Fortnightly article to which we then referred, has ever been a guiding principle with the Sirdar as with all good military commanders. No one will deny it, and no one will object to the Sirdar's caution last winter in cloaking up his proposed advance. News travels fast in the Soudan, and the Khalifa has spies all along the river from Cairo to Khartoum. Secrecy, by all means, in such a case as the preparation for that "smashing of the Mahdi," which Gordon told Sir Evelyn Baring thirteen years ago would eventually be necessary. But there are other reasons why correspondents have been muzzled in such wars as those which this country has waged in the Soudan. Things have been done, have had to be done, by British officers and British soldiers which would not bear the telling; the news was suppressed at the time of their occurrence. And for good reason. The comander of an army in the field has as much as he can manage on his hands to carry things through without interference from arm-chair critics at home. He does not want more instructions than are absolutely essential. He does not particularly hanker after publicity in the newspapers.

It was found at the very outset, when Osman Digna first arrived in the Suakin district as the Mahdi's apostle, that the Dervishes were not men who could be fought in the manner customary to civilization. It was not a matter of maneuvering, or "coming into action at 1,000 yards," or anything of that kind. The Dervish method of fighting was something much more simple. The enemy being sighted, banners are raised, swords are drawn, spears are poised, and the whole force goes straight at him. That was what Mahmud Pasha Taher and Commander Moncrieff had not realized when, on Nov. 4, 1883, they took 550 Egyptians from Suakin toward Tokar. One hundred and fifty Dervishes completely routed them. Moncrieff was among the killed. Suakin was paralyzed, stiff with terror. Then poor Valentine Baker, our former dashing colonel of hussars, was commissioned by the khedive to rerrieve this disaster. His Egyptians were slaughtered at El Teb like sheep; they fled, they knelt on the desert, raising their hands in prayer, stretching forth their necks to the sword. There was no quarter for Egyptians or English; their heads rolled in the sand; their bodies were smitten through and through with spears. Hicks had perished with a great army in far away Kordofan. It was the same there. England was roused. Two armies led by English officers had suffered complete defeat, in one case annihilation. General Graham was sent out, and now for the first time the English private soldier joined battle with the Dervish; now for the first time he learned what manner of fighting man was the fuzzy-wuzzy. And from that time must be dated the "unwritten chapters" of Soudanese warfare. From that time Tomy Atkins became familiar with slaughter in a form new to him—the slaughter of women and the slaughter of wounded men. It sounds terrible. All warfare is terrible; Soudan warfare is a horror beyond words.

After one of those early battles—a tremendous fight, hand to hand, bayonet to spear, in a whirlwind of dust, through which the fighters caught glimpses of flashing steel and waving banners, while the heavy air was rent by the rattle of musketry and screams of passion—a party of soldiers, with a reporter or two among them, were standing over one of the enemy's dead. "Why, it's a woman!" said one of the soldiers, some Tommy who had sisters at home, maybe; "what a bloomin' shame it seems now, don't it?" One of the reporters thought the same, and said so. But there was also present an officer, long resident of Suakin, who knew the ways of the faithful, and he said to the reporter: "You see what she's got in her hand? "A stick." Yes; and do you know what she would have done with it?" The reporter did not know, but he presumed she was going to fight with it. No, she was not going to fight with it. She intended to use it on some wounded unbeliever in an indescribable manner, so that when he appeared in the next world he should look ridiculous. Every soldier to whom that explanation of the "dead women with sticks" was given changed his views as to the pity of their slaughter. In any case, as the women came on with the men in headlong charge and could not be distinguished from them, down they went. This slaughter of women was not taken up to any extent as a subject by Exeter Hall, owing presumably to the circumstances under which they were killed, but it was one of the first motives which led commanders in the field in the Soudan to become anxious as to the special telegrams of the war correspondents attached to headquarters.

This slaughter of women was bad enough but worse remained behind—the slaughter of wounded men. In these same early battles, before the Dervish realized, as there is reason to believe he did eventually realize, that the infidel was, unlike himself, capable of humanity, no quarter was universal on both sides. For the infidel, of course, wounded or not, there never was any quarter; no wounded man ever escaped Dervish sword or spear. The English troops soon realized this. After the desperate struggle at McNeill's zereba, after the severest of the fighting was over, an officer of one of the regiments was crossing the blood-stained enclosure. A wounded Dervish, who was lying as if dead, seeing the young officer pass near, raised himself on one hand and with the other threw his spear. In a moment the officer lay gasping out his life, and in another moment the Dervish received the "coup de grace" from one of the men. The regiment did not forget the incident. The effect of the Dervish mode of attack upon the English regiments was remarkable. There could be no severer order for any troops. Incredible though it seemed, these men of the desert never hesitated to charge with sword and spear. They were mowed down by the Martini-Henry rifle and by the Gatling guns, but those who escaped the deadly hail still came right up to the bayonets, into the zereba or the square, and there died fighting. But those who were not slain outright, what of them? Was there any mention of the Dervish wounded in those early battles? There was not; there could not be.

Now, there is no braver, kinder man in the world than the army doctor. In his extemporized field hospital, often under a heavy fire, with a hastily thrown-up screen of commissariat cases, pack-saddles water-tanks, or whatever cameh andy, he performed miracles; he was ready to minister to the wants of all wounded men. He was anxious to tend and dress the wounded Dervish whenever one might be brought in. But no wounded Dervish ever was. It was as much as any one's life was worth to go near a wounded Dervish. He would lie on the ground, glaring about him like a wild beast. Approach him, and out came his curved, ham-stringing knife. With it he would make vicious sweeps, any one of which would maim you for life. It is not possible in the terrific stress of Soudan warfare to detail fatigue parties to overcome the resistance of wounded men and bear them to the field hospital. Hundreds died of their wounds as they lay on the battlefield, and those that did not die of their wounds had to be put out of their misery. Terrible stories are told of this dire necessity. Those know best who have been engaged in battle with the Dervish what happened after the fighting was over, and how the problem of dealing with the enemy's wounded was solved. In the campaign of 1885 parties of English soldiers, commanded by the English officers used to go out and kill the wounded. One private prodded the helpless body between the shoulders with his bayonet. If there was no movement the party went on; if the Dervish proved alive and squirmed, another private instantly blew his brains out. In one case, remarkable for its inevitable cold-blooded horror, it is said, the troops inside a zereba, the night after one of the most desperate of the battles were driven to madness by the voice of a wounded warrior who lay outside amid heaps of slain. All night a groaning cry of "Allah, Allah!" rose into the silent night. Not the fierce, sharp ring of the word when it is the war cry for headlong charge, for an imploring, despairing moan; hour after hour that one word only. "For God sake silence that man"—that was the feeling of all. Council was held as how it could be done. Some three men were told off to get upon the sandbags of the little redoubt at the corner of the zereba, and when the moon came out from behind the clouds, to fire volleys in the direction from which the cry came. The volleys were fired, but the cry went on. Finaly it ceased. Whether the man was thus silenced or not was not ascertained, but in the morning there were only dead men in that part of the field. There were others, however, still alive. They could not be tended.

Another story was current in those terrible days of how an officer, going up to a group of surgeons round a wounded Dervish, and inquiring what was the matter, was told that nothing could be done with him, no one could approach him. He lay there with his knife out, ready with one of those sweeping ham-stringing cuts for anyone who dared to come near. Whereupon the officer, still under the blood-madness of the fight, and "seeing red," whipped out his own knife, avoided the rapid sweep of the wounded man's weapon and drove his own to his heart.

Such are some of the incidents of Soudan warfare. As said above, the Dervish has learned to know us better, and has become tamer; but the problem of dealing with his wounded must still remain. Was there any mention of Dervish wounded after the battle of Atbara last year? And are there many of them in the hospitals at the rear?. The correspondents have always remained strangely silent upon this subject. It has been denied in parliament, we believe, that ever such things as we have described took place. Well, ministers are not less hypocritical than the rest of us, and possibly some of them know that these things did happen. Whether they knew it or not, there are dozens of men, like the writer of this article, who know that they happened—because we were there and saw them. They do not make pleasant reading. But our military commanders in Egypt cannot be blamed for them; they are the cost of going to war with such a people.

IRISH POINT LACE.

From Chambers' Journal.

This exquisite, flimsy fabric is so beautiful as to have called forth deep and genuine admiration from the Queen, and her especial thanks to the workers, as well as to the donors of the valuable lace shawl presented to her by the ladies of the Irish Industrial Association. Who, looking at it, could connect this costly and artistic product with a few pale, poverty-stricken children gathered into a convent school in the terrible years of the famine (1847-1850) to be taught fine needlework as some resource against starvation? Yet this was the beginning from which sprang the now famous Irish point. Let it not be supposed that this lace is simply an imitation of the Italian model. At first the stitches were few; butw ith time and practice some hundred new ones have been invented, and those so complicated that it is almost impossible to rip them; consequently, this lace, which looks light as gossamer, has great durability, and grows more valuable with the lapse of time. It sands wear and tear, and can be washed and made up without detriment. It is often compared to the finest old Brussels point, which it more nearly resembles now than the Italian point, from which it sprang. But, what between the number of new stitches invented by the lace-makers, the variety of the designs and the perfection to which the work has been brought, the Irish point has a right to its name as an original fabric, though "it only came into existence as an Irish industry within living memory." It is made entirely with the needle.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Do not boil old fowls; steam them two or three hours, then brown in a quick oven and they will be as tender as roast chicken.

If the water is boiled when cleaning windows they will retain their brilliancy longer and polish much easier.

When boiling milk, if by chance it should burn, place the saucepan in cold water for a few minutes, when the milk may be poured gently off, free from any burnt taste.

To remove iron mold—Place the iron molded part stretched over a bowl of coolling water, so that the steam may come through the fabric; take a desertspoon of ordinary salt, dissolve it in a tablespoon of lemon juice. Rub well over the part or iron mold until it disappears, then let it remain in the same water for 24 hours. Then well rinse in cold water.

If, when making jellies, the inside of the molds are well brushed with white of eggs, the jellies will turn out quite easily.

To prevent new shoes from creaking, stand in linseed oil, enough to cover the soles.

To remove tar or paint from the hands take a piece of blotting paper, dip it in milk and rub on the place.

A cork, neatly covered with some dark material, and nailed to the floor about three inches from the wall, will prevent the door banking back and spoiling the wall.

Dry salt, sprinkled over a carpet before it is swept, will help wonderfully to brighten the colors.

To remove vinegar stains from cruets, etc., crush an eggshell very fine, put inside the bottle with a little warm water and shake.

To clean carving forks and the shoulders of knives, take a cork, dip in the knife polish and rub well, and they will be found equal to new.

BRITISH MARKSMEN.

The letter of Mr. Alfred P. Hillier in the London Times on the shooting power of her Majesty's forces reveals a state of matters which is disgraceful in the present and full of danger for the future "In 1892," he says, "the percentage of marksmen was 6.74, in 1893 it was 11.61, while in 1894 it was 3.29 per cent. It is true that in 1896 the percentage rose to 12 per cent, and in 1897 to 16 per cent, but on the other hand, the second and third class shots in these years actually amounted to 60 and 64 per cent. When it is realized that these second and third-class shots cannot be reckoned upon to hit an advancing enemy at any range, the utter inefficiency of our army as a shooting force will be understood. During the late campaign against the Afridis, the helplessness of our troops against the accurate firing of the tribesmen brought us to the verge of disaster more than once. For the Afridi, with an inferior weapon, could shoot straight, and that is a thing that Tommy Atkins has not yet learned. And why? Not because Tommy is unwilling to learn or unable to learn, but simply because this impoverished nation cannot afford to give him ammunition wherewith to practice. It prefers to spend its money on 1500 and odd general officers. To the soldier who has to do the work, who has to knock over the enemy or be knocked over himself, we only grant a paltry allowance of 119 rounds of ammunition for his annual course of training; and we expect that man to be a marksman. The thing is monstrous, and is only another indication of the cheese-paring methods which the War Office applies to all matters which make for real efficiency.

BEER IN FRANCE.

The year 1871 brought in German beer to France. The vast armies taken prisoners of war at Sedan and Metz came back from Germany with a taste for lager beer. Those proprietors of places of refreshment who first catered to the taste made rapid fortunes. A company was then started to buy up cafes and turn them into beer saloons on the pseudo-mediaeval model. There are only now three old-fashioned cafes between the Rue Montmartre and the Madeleine. This has made a great change in the life of Paris. The white and gold panels and tall mirrors are gone. And yet Ritz, who knows his business, revives this style of decoration in his new hotel and restaurant. In the brasserie walls are covered with idle subject pictures in colored faience. The windows in colored glass, exclude the light, and look dull and colorless outside. Beer is the great drink. Eau sucree, with a little orange flower water as a flavor, is gone the way of the white and gold panels. The cassis (black currant syrup) and water has also disappeared. So have the class of men who sipped these beverages. Absinthe holds its own at absinthe hour.—London Truth.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO IMPROVE THE CITY.

Citizens of Opinion That Something Will Have to Be Done Immediately.

Hon. Col. Prior Declares His Intention of Calling a Meeting This Fall.

Victorians, or a very large majority of them, are strongly of opinion that the time has come for a change in municipal affairs. Many are of opinion that a change is necessary in the system of municipal government, while others hold that with good men in the council and the adoption of the local improvement system, the city could be made more attractive and healthy and would consequently increase in importance and population. Such in brief is what a Colonist representative learned yesterday in conversation with men, met casually on the streets, who have business and property interests in the city. They were all asked whether they thought it necessary or advisable to hold a citizens' convention to take the question of municipal improvement into consideration, and almost to a man they replied in the affirmative. The Colonist was prompted to obtain the opinions in view of the following letter received from Hon. Col Prior:

To the Editor:—I have noticed with much pleasure that both the Colonist and the Times in leading articles and by correspondents' letters have lately been doing their utmost to arouse the people of Victoria from their apathy in municipal matters. On all sides one hears remarks such as "Why don't the aldermen do so and so?" "Why don't we have better streets?" "Why don't the people put experienced business men in the council?" "Why don't business men run for aldermen," etc., etc., etc., but after the question is asked and an answer more or less to the point is given that is the end of it. Nobody comes forward and tries to do anything to remedy the many evils we are suffering from, and so it goes on from month to month and year to year. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, I suppose, and so the whole matter goes by the board.

As a businessman of this city who travels a good deal and notices how other cities are conducted; as a large property holder who does not wish to see his property continue to depreciate in value; as a firm believer in the splendid future of Victoria if the citizens work in unison for her advancement; and as a public man enjoying, I hope, the confidence of a large number of my fellow townsmen, I feel it is my duty to try and bring together the best men from every profession, trade and calling in the city for the purpose of discussing the best means of placing our fair city in a condition that will make it popular with the great travelling public and a place where foreign capital will be eager to invest. This can undoubtedly be done if all petty jealousies are laid aside and we all work with the one end in view, viz., the welfare of Victoria.

It may be urged by some that I am a politician and therefore doing this for party purposes. When Dominion politics are concerned I am as strong a party man as any in Canada, but this is no time or place for politics. Charity begins at home, and unless our own city is prosperous it matters little to us how prosperous the Dominion as a whole may be. In this matter I am a Victoria business man and property owner only, and on this question I shall welcome Senator Templeman, Mr. George Riley, Colonel Gregory or any other of my respected political opponents as my co-workers as heartily as any of my political friends. This question of whether Victoria is to hold her own along with other growing cities on the Coast, or whether she is to be allowed to sink into the condition of a sleepy village, is a question of the greatest and most vital importance to all of us whose homes are here. It is a question also that cannot be put off but must be dealt with vigorously and at once. We have the business now but can easily lose it. We have all that nature could possibly do for a place; but unless we bestir ourselves, and our brainiest men make some personal sacrifices by putting their shoulders to the municipal wheel, as the citizens of Winnipeg and Vancouver are doing, we shall be hopelessly left in the race. This being the case, I intend as soon as the New Westminster fair is over, to call a meeting of the property owners and business men to discuss this subject, and shall ask His Worship the Mayor to loan us the City hall for that purpose. By business men I do not mean only Wharf street merchants and lawyers but every man who makes his living by any business in the city, be he blacksmith, grocer, hotel keeper, insurance agent, or anything else. It is only by all interested combining that any good results can be obtained. It is said that Victoria business men are too well off and have too comfortable homes to come out at night to attend meetings; but on this occasion let me seriously ask the rich men to cut short their dinners; the club men their cigars and nap; the lodge members their weekly meetings—just for one evening—and let us join hand to hand at this meeting with the full determination to work together, so that Victoria shall soon be a credit to that gracious Queen whose name she has the honor to bear. If I fail in getting a good meeting I shall at least have tried to do something, and anything is better than deadly apathy.

E. G. PRIOR.

Mr. G. A. Hartnable, of the Hotel Driard, said that he had not gone into the matter very thoroughly but was not in favor of local improvement until permanent water and gas mains and telephone and electric light poles had been put in. It was useless to pave a street, if it was to be torn up in places immediately. As to the calling of a convention, he thought that was essential.

Hon. Robert Beaven said no harm could be done by the calling of a convention and thought probably some good would come of the discussion of municipal affairs at such a gathering. He was certainly in favor of the local improvement system, in his opinion the only proper system. When the first Municipal act had been introduced he had endeavored to have that system embodied in it, but his idea did not meet with the views of the majority. It was harder to introduce now, since improvements had been made in certain portions of the city out of the general revenue, but it was still possible. The present system was purely a system of favoritism, improvements being made only where the council selected. It was also impossible to carry out many improvements under the present system, for property owners, not directly benefited, voted against loan by-laws. For example, owners of property on the present lines of sewers objected to voting money for extension to the system, they being satisfied now that they have sewers for their property. One thing, he thought, would be an improvement would be the abolition of the ward system. Better men would be elected from the city at large than from the wards.

Mr. F. B. Pemberton was strongly in favor of the local improvement system. That, he considered, was the only remedy for the present unsatisfactory conditions. But even under the present system, he considered improvements could be made, if less money was wasted. He pointed out that although the city had a steam rock crusher, that they had men breaking rock by hand, but certainly must be more expensive. If the rick was crushed by steam the men now breaking it with hammers might be engaged in repairing the streets. The calling of a convention, he considered, a capital idea.

A number of men, while expressing their views privately, declined to allow the use of their names. Some thought that the present system of government was too cumbersome and a saving might be made in the direction of decreasing the expenses of government.

HOW WE MAKE ROADS.

To the Editor: During the past week I have had a splendid opportunity of observing the improved system of road-making as favored by the corporation of Victoria. On Johnson street, between Government and Store, a number of loads of broken rock have been spread more or less evenly over the uneven surface of the street, and packed down tight by Jumbo; then loads of gravel, mixed with more stones of various sizes, were spread over this by two intelligent road men, which gravel was in turn crushed down flat. Any hollows—and there were many—after this were filled in again with rock, and crushed down. Now, sir, I am not an expert road-maker, so my ignorance must be excused, but I would like to know if this kind of road-making is calculated to last? Would it not be possible to lift this new road from the old road, just as if it were a scale? I can't see how on earth it can be solid or permanent, and would certainly have expected to see the old road picked over before throwing down the rocks. Perhaps a little light could be thrown upon this by those who do know, and if this new idea is faulty, it is to be hoped that the remainder of Johnson street, which is promised a new coat, may be properly treated.

TROUBLED ONE.

OUR SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor: There are a great many spikes projecting above the level of the plank sidewalks. Will the city official who has charge of the sidewalks send workmen to drive all spikes below the level of the planks, and earn the sincere thanks of

A. WALKER.

Victoria, Sept. 28, 1898.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES.

A Goal Left to Look After Itself With the Natural Consequence

Hugh McCallum, arrested last week charged with theft is now a free man. McCallum walked through the jail. This was not a difficult thing to do as it was built on plans furnished by the late government. The jail building is deficient in everything excepting ventilation. There is plenty of that. The fresh breezes from the hills, the dust from Government street and everything else that floats through the air pass in and out through the cracks in the walls.

McCallum was awaiting his preliminary trial. Sunday was a warm day and he was allowed outside for a short time. There is no yard and no fence around the jail. McCallum picked up a wrench somewhere and secreted it in his clothes. About four o'clock Monday morning he began using the wrench. The jail doors are not built very strongly and soon gave way to blows from the wrench. McCallum invited McMillan who is awaiting trial to join him but McMillan declined with thanks although the way was clear for him to escape. The last seen of McCallum he was striking for the land of the free. He called at Roy's ranch at about 5 o'clock and had a drink of milk. There is no guard at the jail. The provincial government have had the province economy and are endeavoring to run the affairs of state without an officer to look after its valuable buildings at Greenwood. The city is scarce big enough to afford to employ a guard to watch prisoners and the present officers have sufficient to do elsewhere.

McCallum was in Greenwood for several weeks. He worked as a laborer for several days and then started to indulge in strong liquor. The spree ended up by his stealing blankets and a rifle. He was arrested Friday evening. Constable Pearce started for Grand Forks on Monday morning. He returned on Tuesday without McCallum. — Boundary Creek Times.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, and ardent supporter of Anglo-Saxon alliance, is said to be contemplating an American tour.

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Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Letters to the Editor

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir:—I am sure that, after all that has been said with respect to the British Columbia political situation, it is not as yet understood by the people generally.

Leaving out of the question for the moment, whether the late administration was worthy of the confidence of the people—and it is to be remembered that the people did not declare against it—what has been the history of late events? The Lieutenant-Governor, before the elections are over, dismisses the government of the day. Why? Forsooth, because he does not consider the government has the confidence of the people. How does he know the voice of the people—in what way can it be demonstrated? Only at the polls. But he does not wait for this. However, the Lieutenant-Governor does not say that this is his only reason. What other reason? The government has lost his confidence. Can it be that we have returned to the family compact days of old Canada? It would look like it. It has been said, and rightly said, that with William IV. died unconstitutional government. Not since William IV. has there been any attempt to impose the personal views of the sovereign. Yet we have a lieutenant-governor in a province of Canada doing this exact thing. Take the situation of to-day. Mr. Semlin, the present premier, cannot be said to count more than 19 followers, and the Hon. Mr. Turner, or the now opposition, have an equal number, making up the house of 38. Can it be believed that the people of Canada will tamely submit to the autocratic action of the Lieutenant-Governor? Those who champion the Lieutenant-Governor in his action also say with the Lieutenant-Governor that the late administration had lost the confidence of the people. I again say to them, as well as the Lieutenant-Governor, How do you know this? No answer is forthcoming; it is only the case of the wish being father to the thought. The constitutional way for the Lieutenant-Governor to become aware of the voice of the people is through his advisers, and should he be of the opinion that his advisers have not the confidence of parliament—as parliament speaks for the people—parliament should be assembled. Was this course adopted? No. The extraordinary course—the despotic course—was to dismiss the ministry before the elections were all over, and call upon a gentleman who had been defeated in the elections to form a cabinet. The gentleman called on being unable to form a cabinet—so reported—then it was that the leader of the then opposition was called on. Again, why? Because, mark you, the ministry of the day had lost the confidence of the people? No—the confidence of His Honor. Save Canada from such usurpation of the rights of the people. Can it be that Canadians will stand this? The answer, independent of all political allegiance, is no, and this no shall reverberate throughout the furthest confines of this great Dominion. Has it come to pass that Canadians are serfs; that the franchise is a mockery; that we have no voice in the government of the country? Such would seem to be the view of the Lieutenant-Governor. What is now the position? We find a government in office without the known voice of the people, as parliament has not been called, and there is no way of demonstration otherwise. Assuming everything in favor of the present government, it has only equal support with that of the opposition. What a spectacle at this age! A government in office at the voice of only one of the Lieutenant-Governor, spending the money of the people, and dismissing public servants, right and left, and prying into the affairs of the government, to endeavor to discredit it, and ingratiate itself in the eyes of the people. Let all governments be tried and dealt with by the voice of the people, and let us have no oligarchy.

More anon. CANADIAN.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The Crown Prince of Siam is among the boy authors of the world: he has written several stories for English children's magazines, and can write fluently in three European languages.

Prince Paul Esterhazy, of Galantha, Count of Edelstettin and Farchtenstein, the jockey prince who died in Vienna recently, could boast of coming from a family that had twice refused the crown of Hungary.

Senator Thurston says that from the time he was 12 years old his deside was to become a United States senator, and that now, his ambition having been gratified, he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The writing of R. D. Blackmore, the novelist, is so fine and small, and the letters are so detached, that a magnifying glass sometimes is brought into use, otherwise it would be almost unreadable to the naked eye.

Queen Victoria sent a magnificent Indian shawl and a ring as a wedding present to Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, while her gifts to the Duke of Augustenburg were a ring and a very handsome silver epergne.

Near her home in Florence, Ouida has a dogs' cemetery, wherein each dead dog has an appropriate tombstone on which are inscribed its name and age, together with the peculiarly good qualities which endeared it to its mistress's heart.

Lord Wharncliffe enjoys the unique distinction of possessing more names than anybody else in the peerage. His complete cognominal catalogue is Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Earl of Wharncliffe and Viscount Carlton.

The only man known who is obliged to take his own bed with him wherever he travels is the Grand Duke Paul of Russia. He is so very tall that it is impossible for him to obtain a comfortable night's rest unless he can sleep in his own bed, which was specially made for him. The bed itself is constructed so that it can be packed into a small trunk.

The German Emperor takes for his breakfast a small white loaf, the top of which is covered over with salt, and which, accordingly, goes by the name of salt bun. After this he consumes a "Lucca Eye," then some sandwiches, for which another kind of bread is required, baked until the outside is quite black.

Rudyard Kipling recently received a polite note asking if his story "The Man Who Would Be a King" is founded on fact. Mr. Kipling conceived the inquiry to be an attempt to secure his autograph, so he cut out from the note the three words, "It is not," and, pasting them neatly on a blank sheet of paper, mailed it to the inquirer, without his signature.

Shortly before his death Admiral Kirkland, in the Mare Island Navy Yard gave this indication of his opinion of newspaper men: "If you are caught taking pictures anywhere in here, you'll be arrested, but I suppose you'll take them somehow."

Miss Perceival, of the Manor House, Earling, England, has just entered upon her 94th year. This remarkable old lady is one of the 12 children of Mr. Spencer Perceival, the prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer, who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by a disappointed Russian merchant named Bellingham.

The archaeological world is thrown into a state of great perturbation over the approaching visit of the Emperor of Germany to Jerusalem. It would seem that the Sultan in his zeal to make things agreeable for his august guest threatens to pull down the Jaya Gate and a part of the ancient walls, so that the Kaiser may make his entry into the Holy City on horseback. The Jaya Gate, although very ancient and picturesque, is exceedingly narrow, and quite inadequate—at least to the mind of the Sultan—for the occasion in question.

Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, of the Howard street, San Francisco, Methodist Episcopal church, is ninety years of age, and claims to be the oldest Methodist Episcopal clergyman in the world.

Jacob J. Schwartz, who died recently in Boston, had been fifty-eight years a soldier, having enlisted in the German army in 1812, and left it and joined ours in 1844, serving in the Mexican and civil wars.

Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is an Irishman. Born in 1850, he was gazetted lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1871, becoming captain in 1883, and major in his corps in 1889. For his services in winning over to the Khedive's cause the Bisharun and other tribes whose fighting men were doubtful, he got his brevet majority in 1884, and next year his services with the relief column earned him his brevet of lieutenant colonel. When Lord Wolseley was ordered to bring his troops back to Europe, Kitchener was one of those who remained to make "riflemen from mud." From August, 1886, to September, 1888, he was governor-general of the Red Sea littoral and commandant at Suakim. His services there earned him the brevet of colonel and his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen. When the Dongola expedition was decided on, Kitchener was chosen to command it. Within ten years the major of Engineers was a major-general at the head of a division of 25,000 men, and the man who had freed the Soudan from the tyranny of the Khalifa.

TOBACCO GROWING IN B.C.

There seems to be a future for British Columbia as a tobacco producer. The climatic conditions of this province should, in the opinion of those who know, be very favorable to the successful cultivation of the tobacco plant, and even now in Kelowna very creditable results are being obtained. Considering that the profits of tobacco growing are very large, it might pay some of the ranchers near Ashcroft to experiment with a few plants next year. Even in Ontario, where damp weather is a formidable opponent, the industry has proved very remunerative as may be seen by the following extract frm the Toronto Globe:

"Messrs. J. A. Auld and W. J. McKee, the local members for the two Essexes, are in the city, and speak most glowingly of the tobacco growing industry in that section.

"'We estimate,' said Mr. Auld, 'that in Essex and Kent there are 6,000 acres planted in tobacco, and yielded not less than 1,500 pounds to the acre. This means a total of 4,500 tons, or 9,000,000 pounds. It is estimated that the crop alone will be worth from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The Canadian leaf is being very largely used for plug tobacco and cheap cigars by the Montreal manufacturers. George Tuckett & Sons, of Hamilton, are building a $15,000 warehouse to handle the Canadian product alone. Altogether our section expects to roll in wealth in a few months' time.'"—B. C. Mining Journal.

The house in which Corneille was born at Rouen on June 6, 1606, is now for sale and the public authorities are anxious to acquire it. It is hoped to preserve memorials of the great dramatist, such as has been done for Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, and for Goethe at Weimar. The house has hitherto been a small restaurant, and the only thing which marked it as the birth-place of Corneille was a bust of the poet over the entrance. It was in this house that Corneille wrote his best plays, and welcomed Moliere and Pascal.

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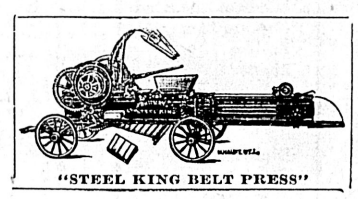

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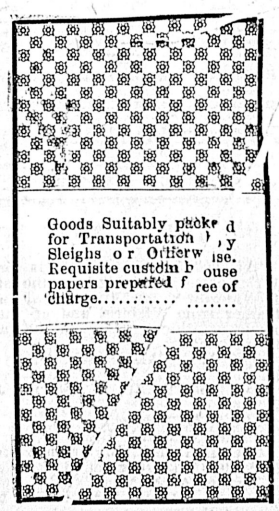

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